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VOL. XV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896. NO. 2

SYNOD AT NEW BERNE.

GRATIFYING REPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES—INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Discussion [illegible] Home Missions—Sermon to be Preached on Christian Education—Vote [illegible] Mecklenburg Presbytery Divided, [illegible] New Presbytery to Bear the Name of [illegible] Officers Elected, [illegible] Asheville.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Nov. 11.—This city is now in the hands of the Presbyterians, the session of the Synod of North Carolina, the representative body of the Presbyterian work of this State being in session here. The majority of the delegates came in Tuesday evening, 10th inst.

The delegates were met at the two depots and taken to the Presbyterian lecture room, a small building adjoining the church, which comes in admirably for use on many an occasion, being more convenient for certain purposes than the church itself. From this place the delegates were distributed to the homes of the citizens which are to be the delegates "homes" while in Newberne. About eighty of the delegates have arrived and a few more are expected to-day. The hospitable people of the city have opened their doors with a wide welcome so that the number of "homes" provided is in excess of the number of delegates attending.

This is the eighty-third annual session of the Synod of North Carolina. The first meeting was held at 8 o'clock last night. Divine services came first, Rev. Eugene Daniel, of Raleigh, one of the ablest members in the State, as retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon. It was a masterly discourse on "Inspiration." The first portion of the sermon dispelled false ideas that are held to some extent as to what the inspiration of the Bible consists of; the latter portion pointed out the truth in regard to this important subject. Running all through the sermon was a strong frame work of proof that the whole Bible is incontrovertibly true and fully inspired. The sermon was based on II, Timothy, 3:16. "All scripture is given by the inspiration of God."

After the sermon an impressive communion service was held, which was largely joined in by members of other denominations, the various churches of the city being well represented in the congregation. Rev. L. B. Turnbull, of Durham, read from the New Testament the authority for the ordinance; Rev. E. W. Smith, of Greensboro, consecrated the elements of bread and wine by prayer. Eight other members of the Synod receiving the bread and wine from these two ministers then distributed them among the communicants.

The devotional exercises being over the meeting was called to order for business and a quorum officially found to be present by calling the roll. The election of officers was deferred until this (Wednesday) morning and order of work was partially decided upon. It was decided to begin the session at 9:30 a. m., transact business until 12 m., then have an hour of divine worship and then take a two hours' recess for dinner, reassembling at 2 p. m. and again meeting at 8. p. m. At this last meeting reports on foreign missions will be heard and several addresses will be made.

Before adjournment Tuesday night Rev. G. L. Leyburn, the new pastor of the Newberne Presbyterian church, was formerly presented to the Synod, of which he had not yet become a member, he having moved here from Boonville, Missouri, and this being the first meeting of the Synod since his coming. Dr. Leyburn is not only a thoughtful and scholarly minister of pleasing and instructive pulpit utterance, but he is also of a friendly warm-hearted disposition and he possesses a practical turn of mind. Though it is yet less than two weeks since he took charge here, he is clearly making strong friends, and his pastorate in this city is confidently expected to be a successful one, spiritually, helpful and blessed to the present members of the church and to all others who attend upon his ministry.

Rev. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, was elected moderator.

Rev. P. R. Law and Rev. W. R. McClelland were elected clerks.

Rev. T. H. Law made an address in the interest of the Bible cause.

The Synod decided to meet next year at Salisbury, on the first Tuesday in November. The committees were appointed to-day.

Second Day's Session.

At the morning session of the Presbyterian Synod an overture from Orange Presbytery was adopted, directing the ministers to preach on Christian education on the day of prayer for our colleges.

Dr. E. N. Hutchison recommended the appointment of Dr. J. R. Irwin as a trustee to the Synod.

The most important matter yet considered is the division of Mecklenburg Presbytery. The request for division from the Presbytery was granted unanimously by the Synod, the line of division, the Blue Ridge from the South Carolina line to Concord Presbytery line. The new Presbytery to be called the Presbytery of Asheville, consists of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Graham, Clay and Cherokee counties; nineteen churches and ten ministers. The Presbytery is required to meet in Asheville, December 2d. Rev. E. A. Sample was appointed moderator.

Dr. Rumple presented the seventh annual report of the synodical orphanage at Barium Springs. Eighty-one children were cared for during the year; $3 700 was contributed for the support fund; $67 is the average yearly cost of maintaining and educating each child; the center building has been begun; funds are needed for its completion.

Rev. J. W. Stagg preached an excellent sermon at 12 m.

At the afternoon session, Rev. L. B. Turnbull reported on the colored industrial school of North Wilkesboro. It is making gratifying progress.

Rev. D. I. Craig reported on colored evangelization. There is an increased number of contributing churches. Some of the ministers are going over to the Northern Church. The report was adopted.

Rev. M. Rose made an encouraging report on Union Theological [illegible]. New directors appointed [illegible] J. Arrowood, Henry Lewis [illegible] B. Morton, R. F. Campbell [illegible] appointed: Dr. Hill, Dr. [illegible] Dixon.

A committee was appointed to secure chaplains for the convicts on the State farm—Revs. L. B. Turnbull and Eugene Daniel, committee.

Rev. C. G. Vardell reported on Sunday schools. There are 2,500 teachers, 20,000 scholars and 98 churches with no Sunday school.

Rev. A. J. McKay may made a statistical report of the Synod: Ministers 142; churches, 345; licentiates, 18; candidates 73; communicants, 31,920; contributions, $222,583; added on examination, 1,552; on certificate, 992; total, 2,244; ministers received, 17; churches organized, 9; vacant churches, 29; average pastor's salary, $619.

Rev. L. B. Turnbull reported on systematic beneficence: Contributed, $63,095, a gain of $7,000.

A popular meeting was held at night on home missions.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

It is a Natural Condition After Every Presidential Election.

Cleveland Plaindealer.]

There is no doubt that the prospect for business has greatly improved since the election; it was to be expected whichever way the election turned. Never in the history of this country has there been a Presidential election which did not disturb business. Public questions in which differing financial policies are at stake always affect the minds of men and business men will stand still until such election is over. Indeed, before the issues are made up business men halt, go slow and throw out safeguards so as to be sure whichever party may win. This always makes a stagnation in manufactures, in trade and natural business. When the question is on taxation wherein the tariff becomes an issue, that has always affected business. The importers are in favor, as a general thing, of low tariffs or no tariffs. Manufacturers, as a general thing, are in favor of high tariffs, and trusts are always in favor of high tariff. It helps them to keep the prices of their products up to the tariff limit.

It is very natural in the campaign just ended, where the money question was the vital issue, that business should be dull and almost at a standstill. Each party claimed that if it was successful business would be better, prices would be enhanced, and that more men would be employed. Of course each party gave different reasons. The Republicans claimed that if they were successful the gold and the greenbacks that had been hoarded would be brought out and put into circulation. The Democrats claimed that if they were successful more silver would be issued, and that money as well as the gold and greenbacks that were in hiding, would all go into circulation, and consequently that higher prices would be maintained. To a certain extent both contestants were right. Although gold and greenbacks are coming into circulation, the banks are paying out gold just as they pay out other money, so one claim certainly of the Republicans is now proved true. Their own confidence is restored. That mills will be started up, that there will be a much greater volume of business done in the next twelve months than has been done in the last twelve months no doubt. Everybody has decided to go to work, to do business, and to make money if it be possible.

Of course, it yet remains to be seen how long a large and increasing volume of business can be carried on without an increase in the volume of money. We firmly believe that the ultimate result will be a greater demand for currency, a greater demand for honest money, and when this pressure becomes very great that the party in power will conclude to meet the demands of the people. Just how this will be done no one at present can foresee. That it will be a necessity imposed upon the incoming administration there is no earthly doubt. It will be found that there is not gold enough to go round. It will be found that the people are right in their demands for the free coinage of silver in order to maintain prices and to have money sufficient to carry on the business of the country and to meet the wants of an increasing population.

NORTH CAROLINA ON WHEELS.

Capt. Ramseur Contracts With the Jackson and Sharpe Company for an Advertising Car—A Meritorious Enterprise.

Charlotte Observer.]

Capt. W. H. Ramseur returned yesterday from Wilmington, Del., where he placed a contract with the car-building firm of Jackson & Sharpe for a car to be used for the purpose of advertising the resources, products, manufactures and enterprises of North Carolina. It will be patterned after the fashion of the Florida car, and like which, it will travel over the United States. The contract price of the car is $10,000 and it is to be finished in North Carolina woods, which are as pretty as any produced in the world. This is the enterprise of the North Carolina Advertising Company, of which Capt. Ramseur is manager. The materials for stocking the car are being collected and will be ready to be placed by the time the car is ready. There will be a fish and bird display of all kinds from the east; birds, bears, deer and various kinds of game from all parts of the State; woods of all varieties, the different products of the soil, gold, silver, iron and the various minerals, and in fact, it will be an exposition on wheels. It will visit the people of all the cities and towns in the North, East and West.

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THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

THE MISSION WORK OF THE CHURCH—DR. HUFHAM WANTS TO RAISE $10,000.

Fine Addresses by Many of the Leading Baptists—Compliment to the Biblical Recorder and Its Editor—Praise for Methodists—Reports of Various Committees.

MORGANTON, Nov. 11.—The sixty-sixth annual session of the North Carolina Baptist Convention was called to order today by Rev. J. E. Ray. He read the 122nd Psalm and offered a touching prayer. A motion to appoint a committee on credentials was adopted. Dr. R. S. Marsh, of Oxford, is the president of the Convention, and Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, is secretary. The Convention is already largely attended and delegates are coming in on every train. The Baptist State Convention is a body of fine looking representative North Carolinians, and they are laboring unceasingly for the coming of the Master's kingdom.

On the return of the committee on credentials they reported 103 delegates.

On motion, Dr. Marsh was unanimously re-elected president of the convention. He accepted with a short talk. Dr. Skinner, of Raleigh said: "Let's vote for the three vice presidents and not select them by committee. The brethren all want to vote. I voted last week and got snowed under, but I want to vote again." The remark excited considerable merriment.

A committee was appointed and retired to nominate three vice presidents, secretary, corresponding secretary and statistician. A committee was appointed by President Marsh on order of business. The committee on nominating officers reported as follows: Three vice presidents, T. E. Skinner, J. C. Scarborough, J. A. Munday; recording secretaries, N. B. Broughton, H. C Moore; treasurer, J. D. Boushall; auditor, W. N. Jones, Rev. John E. White; trustees of the Convention, Rev. W. C. Tyre. Hon. C. M. Cooke, Rev. L. Johnson, T. H. Briggs, Prof. S. D. Mills.

Here Rev. R. L. Patton, of Morganton, delivered an address of welcome. He spoke forcibly and eloquently. His words were well received and applauded. President Marsh interrupted and said, "No applauding please." Mr. Patton said: "Don't quench the spirit." He touchingly referred to Dr. Pritchard.

S. E. Williams, of Lexington, responded to the address of welcome on behalf of the Convention. He made a beautiful talk and was applauded.

President Marsh recognized visiting brethren as follows: W. H. Whittsett, of Louisvile, G. E. Dickinson, of Richmond, G. P. Bostic, of China.

The report of the committee on order of business was adopted.

Motion was made to adjourn and carried.

The State Baptist Young People's Union adjourned this afternoon after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President C. S. Blackwell, Elizabeth City; secretary, Joe S. Wray, of Chapel Hill; executive committee, Thos. Hume, J. S. Felix, J. W. Bailey and J. P. Spence.

Morganton is entertaining the Convention well and the hospitable doors are wide open to the Baptists.

The programme for tonight is the annual sermon, by Rev. J. B. Richardson, of High Point. Rev. Dr. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, Tenn., will also address the Convention tonight on the Sunday school board.

Among the visitors are J. C. Caddell and Otho Wilson.

Second Day.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Baptist Convention was called to order by President Marsh, after devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Whitsett, of the seminary. As special order for 10 o'clock, the report of the board of missions and Sunday schools was read by Rev. J. E. White. The report showed the church to be in good shape, and growing. This report was read by Rev. John E. White, successor to the late Dr. C. Durham.

Rev. J. L. Johnson here read the report of the committee on periodicals. It was adopted. He also added a few remarks, complimentary to the Biblical Recorder and its brilliant young editor, J. W. Bailey. He said he thanked God that the late Dr. Bailey's mantle had fallen on the shoulders of his son. Rev. Mr. Munday also spoke of the Recorder in complimentary terms. Rev. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, made a few remarks to the Recorder and also to the Foreign Mission Journal.

Mr. J. W. Bailey here arose and addressed the convention, thanking the convention, thanking the brethren for their kind words. He made an elegant talk.

President Marsh here called for the report on foreign missions, which was read by Rev. Mr. Cree, who also made an eloquent plea for foreign mission work. Dr. Carter, of Raleigh, also addressed the convention on foreign missions. He was followed by Rev. R. L. Patton. Rev. W. C. Scarborough offered prayer, after which Dr. R. J. Willingham, secretary of the board of foreign missions, addressed the convention.

The report on foreign missions was adopted. Dr. Seymour, Bible secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, next addressed the convention about the work of the society, and closed the forenoon.

Dr. Marsh called the afternoon meeting to order and named as the order for the hour, an address by Dr. W. H. Whittsett, of the Louisville Theological Seminary. He went back to the founding of the seminary in '65, and remarked that they had only seven students. Now, he says, they have 318. He traced the growth of the institution step by step down to the present, and made it very interesting. He closed by calling attention to the needs of the seminary and asked for help from each congregation. The ministers responded slowly, but after so long a time $335 was raised.

Rev. Mr. Hufham read the following resolution:

"Whereas, The opening of the doors of the nations to the preaching of the Gospel and the constantly increasing needs of our missions already established in heathen lands require increased contributions from the churches at home, therefore,

"Resolved, That we undertake to raise $10,000 for foreign missions during the present year."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The largest and most important committee of the Convention is the board of missions and Sunday schools, and its report embodies the work of the church for a year. The chairman of the board is Rev. J. E. White.

The afternoon session was closed today by Rev. D. Hufham, of Henderson. He is one of the wittiest, yet most pathetic men among the Baptists of North Carolina. He spoke mightily of the relief board. Here the session adjourned.

The evening session was opened with praise service, conducted by Rev. L. M. Hunnicutt, after which President Marsh called for the report of the committee on State missions. This was read by Rev Mr. Richardson. A motion was made and carried to adopt the report, after which Mr. Richardson spoke on the report. The report recommended an appropriation of $15,000 for the State mission work. Before the war began in Cuba the Baptist church had 2,775 communicants there. Mr. Richardson's remarks anent the struggle of the early days of the North Carolina Baptists were both interesting and amusing.

The next speaker was W. R. Bradshaw, of the "State of Wilkes." He said: "We have a plenty of Baptists. If you shake any bush they will run out." He is decidedly original and pleased everybody.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough was the next speaker and he spoke of missionary work in the factories: North Carolina was destined to be a great manufacturing State. He also spoke touchingly of the condition of the poor factory children. He said if you take the Baptists and the Methodists out of our State the balance of the people would be mighty lonesome. The Baptists and Methodists had carried the Gospel to the swamps of Carolina. The children should be taught to read in the Sunday schools.

J. E. Ray, of the Raleigh Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, next addressed the convention. His talk was confined to helping missionaries by prayer.

Rev. J. E. White then presented Dr. Hufham, whom some one here today called "that old saint." He appealed to the brethren to raise the debt of $2,300 which now hangs over the State mission board. During his talk he grew pathetic and tears welled up into the eyes of many. His contributions, pledges, etc., amounted to over $500. With this the night session closed.

THE REPORT OF GEN. MILES.

Recommends That Coast Defences be Strengthened—Wilmington, N. C., Mentioned and $125,000 to be Alloted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In his annual report to the Secretary of War Maj. General Miles, commanding the army, says that fortunately during the year the army has been called upon only to a limited extent to act either against hostile Indians or against bodies of men engaged in violating the laws of the United States, or international treaty obligations. The personnel of the army was never in better condition, the percentage of violations of discipline has been exceedingly small and the standard of enlisted men is constantly improving. The care exercised in obtaining suitable material is shown by the fact that of 49,240 applicants for enlistment during the year, only 7,465 were accepted as qualified.

Gen. Miles again devotes a large portion of his report to the consideration of questions of coast defence and he renews forcibly all of the recommendations on that subject made in his former reports.

He says the appliances of war have undergone so great a change in thirty years as to make it imperatively necessary to change the entire character of our fortifications and their armament as well. The estimates that Gen. Miles says are imperatively required to be allotted for the next year for the work of the ordinance, engineers and quartermaster departments at different coast points are as follows:

Portland, Me, $1 134.850; Portsmouth, N. H., $393,925; Boston, Mass., $1,078 350; Narragansett Bay, $642 825; Long Island sound, eastern entrance, $913,600; defence of New York, southern entrance, $1,299,600; Philadelphia, Pa., $625,025; Baltimore, Md., $671,450; Washington, D. C., $577,925; Hampton Roads, Va., $619.325; Wilmington, N. C., $125,525; Charleston, S. C., $350,925; Savannah, Ga., $393,925; Key West, Fla., $150,400; Mobile, Ala., $150,400; New Orleans, La., $489,400; Galveston, Texas, $157,925; San Diego, Cal., $600,925; San Francisco, Cal., $902,850; mouth of Columbia river, $566,325; Puget sound, $764,050.

Gen. Miles, suggests that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 of population as a minimum, the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier for every 1,000 population; strength to be determined within these limits by the President according to the necessities and requirements of the nation.

Two Children Burned to Death.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Nov. 11—Yesterday in the northern portion of this county, Mr. Wyatt Meeks lost by fire a barn containing seventy-five barrels of corn and five bales of cotton. Just after the fire the terrible discovery was made that two of Mr. Meek's children, aged 3 and 5 years respectively, had perished in the flames. It is supposed the children went in the barn to play, and, setting fire to some shucks near the door, ran up on the corn, piled in the back of the barn. There charred bodies were found on the pile of corn after the building had burned down.

'TIS ONLY TOO TRUE.

ABLE ARGUMENT FAVORING THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Apt Comparison of The Modus Operandi Drawn by C. F. Taylor—Inconvenience of Private Ownership as Compared to Uncle Sam's Facilities.

St. Louis Journal.]

If you wish to send a letter to any part of this country, or even to any part of Canada or Mexico, all you have to do is to put a two-cent stamp on it. "Uncle Sam" does the rest. The two cents pay the cost of the service and "Uncle Sam" asks no profit. But if you want to send your message by wire, that is a very different matter. Then you have to go to a private company, submit to their terms and pay their price, which always includes profit to private individuals and interest on fictitious capital.

It is a package instead of a message that you want to send, then you must go to an express company, and the cost includes profit to private individuals and interest on fictitious capital, and if the package has to be transferred from one company to another in transit, there is an extra charge for each transfer. Not so with a letter, for there is only one postal company, and that is conducted by Uncle Sam, and not for privat profit or interest on fictitious capital, but for the service of all the people.

If you want to go yourself, the conditions are even worse than sending a telegram or an express package. If you agree to go and return by the same route within a given time (generally a short time) you are charged a certain price. If you wish to stay longer you are charged more; if you wish to stop on the way, you are charged more. Travellers frequently have to return before they wish, else their ticket will expire. A postage stamp never expires! The more we think of Uncle Sam's way of doing things, in comparison with the way private companies do, the more we are attracted to Uncle Sam's way and the more we wish Uncle Sam would do it all.

Railroads seem to make a study of how much they can hinder and embarrass railroad travel. Judging from how Uncle Sam carries a letter, we may infer that he would relieve railroad travel from every possible inconvenience and embarrassment. Railroads have made a feeble attempt to reduce inconveniences by selling mileage books; but they are good only on the road issuing the same; they expire at the end of a year and you must buy 1,000 miles at a time. If Uncle Sam were doing it he would issue mileage books on any of his roads and good until used—and at a cost of about 1 cent a mile or less, for he would not issue fictitious stock for the travelers to pay interest on.

We can get accustomed to nearly anything, and we are so accustomed to the unnecessary inconveniences of travel that few realize that there is a better way. The better way will never come to us without effort on our part. Capital will cling to profits, both present and prospective, whether just or unjust. It has no conscience. It cares all for profit and nothing for humanity. No individual has any capital invested in our postal system; so it is free to exist for the service of a man at cost and not for profit. Our other public utilities should be taken (on just terms) and operated in the same way.

QUEER PENSION LIST NAMES.

Uncle Sam's Curious Collection of Veterans of Various Wars.

The Washington governmental bureaus have always possessed the happy faculty of turning out various orders of freaks and queer ideas, but the latest production in this line is a list of bona fide pensioners or applicants, whose names, if originality alone were considered, would leave that of the imaginary King Geranimoseadolphushi of Africa away in the background.

The peculiar idea seems to have entered the heads of the three officials of the pension bureau at about the same time, each unaware of the other's intention, and for ten or twelve years they made entries of peculiarly odd names that came before them officially. Whenever, in looking over the rolls, a name of unusual pronunciation or construction appeared, it was immediately jotted down on a pocket list to be kept for personal pleasure. But the other day the three became acquainted of their mutual curiosity for gathering names, and a consolidated list was the result.

Some of the names appear so ridiculous as to seem impossible for a human being to be designated by such a conglomeration of letters, but their authenticity is vouched for, as they appear upon the very rolls of the United States pensions are paid, or applications are as yet pending with these freak inscriptions upon them. None of the names was altered in any respect to give them the appearance of uniqueness. It would not be possible for anyone to make a parallel list, as the collection represents many years of the pleasant task of looking them up. Then, too, the perusal of the pension lists by law.

As the oddity of the names will be better illustrated by means of assembling them into characteristic groups, the three officials took pains to have this done. First upon the list comes Preserved Island, M. J. Yankee, Mexico Washington and Alfred Constantinople. Then follows a few in the hardware line, such as Minerva Hatchett, John Hammer and George Ax.

Peter Betts, James Beam, Susan Cale, John Garlick, Daniel Mustard are associated in the pension office with John Meats. John Ham, Thos. Tongue, W. H. Lamb, David Mutton, W. T. Kidney, Samuel Heart, William Fish, Samuel Crab, William Oyster, and Jacob Herring. One of the most peculiar—and its peculiarity is more pronounced as it is written clearly with a hyphen—is A-dam Buzzard and along with the Buzzard comes George R. Swallow, Thomas Lark, William Fowl, Hiram Fowler and Pleasant Green Swain. The Raines law is supposed to control the liquor traffic in New York and nearly every city has its regulations against Sunday opening, but here is a combination that can do business all the year round: Isham Vinegar, J. P. Dry, John Sourbeer. James Sourwine, George M. Goodrum, Benjamin Sherry and D. B. Goodale. And if they did, probably some of their customers would be Andrew Laugh, David Jolly, Anguish Smith, Deary Graves, Daniel Death and Mourning Ashby.

David Tadpole, Cochran Roach, Robert Catt, Frank Coon, Henry Deer, Amos Hogg and James Pigg might excusably be English names, but Jane Shriekinggoat must be an Indian compound. Then there come John Poppil, David Oppil, John Hopple, and a number doing a lunch room business, such as John Gobble, Jacob Meals, Enoch Fritters, John Crumb, Charles Drybread, George Goodbread, Thomas Butterbaugh, Irvin Huckleberry, Obiah Gooseberry, John Jelly, Tom Cherry, Adam Apple, and Sandy Dates. There's William Roof and Margaret Floor. But Sarah Razor and Josiah Door add to the list a few names more.

The weather bureau at Washington tries very hard to let the people have the kind of climate they want but here are a few persons who could go into the weather shop business without government support and corner the market within a few days: Elkana Dampman, Louis Wetright, Thomas Rain, William Hail, Robert Dew, David Moist, Sephtha Showery, Milton Sloppy, James Blizzard add Seacat Showers.

The cream of the list is an aggregation of names that carry with them the impression of very religious enthusiasts, for instance: Susan Sunday, Philip Easternight, Mary S. Chappel, William Archdeacon Good Preacher, Robert Priest, Celestial Good, Hiram Pray, John Blessing, Stephen Souls, Samuel Holycross, Pleasant Cross, Apostle Paul, Jeremiah Scriptures, and Levi Bible.

Contrasted to these come Edward Nice and Conrad Sinner.

Some others are: Mary Alas, Charles Kiss, Henry Hug, John Bridegroom, John Wedding, Endearin Johnson, Hugh Cry, and Mary Sobs; John Socks, James Stocking, Robert Bodkin, Jacob Needles, Edward Dentist, Jesse Toothache, George Bonebreak, James Bonekiller, John Emperor, Moses Sovereign, Edward Thorne, Oliver Jumps, Andrew Bumb, Simon Dancer, James Waltz, Peter Tripp, and George Gallop. The manner in which different parts of the human anatomy are scattered throughout the list might give the appearance of a railroad wreck. There are Samuel Nose, William Face, James Cheek, Dr. Bones, Adam Shanks, Thomas Foote, Hiram Head, James Legg, Samuel Hand, Stephen Back, and E. C. Cipp. Then come Jerry Cuff, Mary Collar, Ford Cravat, William Corsets, Robert Bonnet, Thomas Baths, James Towel, and Thomas Tubbs; Isaac Quail, Aron Drake, William Crow, and Hester Pigeon; Peter Highnote, Jane Melody; John Harmony, John Songster, John Harp, and D. B. Ditty; Wayman Perfect, William Proper, James Polite, John Harmless, Lafayette Favorite, H. Cummings, K. Rogue, Washington Sillyman, and Henry Glump; Patrick Comfort, and John Troubles; William Million, George Thousand, David Dollar, Jacob Shilling, Thomas Pence, William Farthing, A. Hapenny; John Reason, Wiley Wise; Pillow Merchant, William Hush, Jacob Feathers, William Clever, William Swindle, Mary Body, Joseph Boil, and America Corns. Then, finally, the last ends with Blooming May, Henry Pancake, and Mary Grasshopper.—Philadelphia Times.

Hon. Marion Butler.

Silver Knight Watchman.]

The campaign that has just drawn to a close, in which Senator Butler occupied a most difficult and trying position, presents to the country in the person of the young Senator from North Carolina an example of exalted patriotism, coupled with a bold, wise, and discreet leadership.

The situation in which the chairman of the national committee of the Peoples Party found himself at the outset was beset with difficulties and dangers, to overcome which required a broad mind, a steady nerve, and a strong hand.

Failure to measure up the requirements of the occasion meant not only disaster to the Peoples Party, but to endanger the success of the principles upon which the party was founded.

Regarding the duties of the hour, the convictions of Senator Butler were both positive and profound. With consummate skill he protected the interests of the whole people, leaving nothing undone to advance the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, at the same time securing for his party such a division of the electors in each State as would give its candidate for the vice-Presidency the full strength of the party in the electoral college.

As a result of his efforts union tickets were agreed upon in a large number of States and the election of silver Congressmen and Senators promoted in all the States, of which the Peoples Party secured its full proportion.

That the battle for the Presidency is lost cannot be blamed on to the Peoples Party. With the preservation of the Peoples Party continues the power which will force the issue in the future as in the past.

The political leaders of all parties entertained a profound respect for integrity, courage, and ability of Senator Butler, and while he remains leader of the Peoples Party the leaders of other political parties will undertake no political move without giving due weight to the Peoples Party as a factor that must be considered.

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POLITICAL POT-POURRI.

Condensed Mention of What People Are Saying and What Parties Are Doing.

Sound Money Democrats Urged to Continue Action.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—An address has been issued to the Honest Money Democracy of the nation by the Democratic Sound Money League of America, over the signature of John Byrne, the president.

It asks the sound money organizations throughout the country to keep up their work for the present, with a view to meeting the threatened attack of the silver forces; to extend their work and influence into the States which, through lack of time or means, were not successfully covered during the campaign, and to continue in communication with this body, which will remain in the field while there is work to be done.

—|—

Opposition to Senator Pugh.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—Both houses of the legislature were called to order at noon today. Nothing was done in either house except to swear in the members. Organization will be completed tomorrow by the election of officers selected by caucuses. Voting for the Senator will not begin until the 24th, the second Tuesday after organizing. Senator Pugh, Gov. Oates, Gen. Pettus, and Hon. John H. Bankhead are announced candidates for the Senate. All four have opened headquarters and their friends are working like beavers.

It would be a wise man who could predict the outcome of the race. Two weeks hence may put a different phase on the question from what the surface now shows.

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Shafroth Beats the Record.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 10.—The official returns show that the majority for John A. Shafroth in the First Congressional District is 54,373. This is the greatest majority ever given a member of Congress since the foundation of our government.

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Madden Wants to Succeed Peffer.

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 10,—John Madden, who was defeated for Congress in the Fourth District by Charles Curtis, Republican, announced his candidacy for United States Senator today, to succeed Peffer. Madden is one of the strongest Populists in Kansas, and made greater gains for his party than were ever made before by an opposition candidate in the Fourth District. The multiplicity of candidates is regarded as favorable for the return of Senator Peffer.

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To Reapportion Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11—When the Kansas legislature convenes this winter the first thing on the programme after the election of a United States Senator to succeed Peffer is to push a Congressional reappointment bill through. The plan of the Democratic-Populist members who will control the legislature is to divide the State into eight districts instead of seven, as at present, and to so arrange the districts as to make seven of them safely Populist. Far-sighted politicians see in this an opportunity of electing a Populist Senator to succeed United States Senator Lucian Baker, thus gaining both members of the Senate and all but one of the Congressmen. The bill is said to now be in course of construction.

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Tariff Bill and Trusts.

SIOX FALLS, S. D.—Nov. 10.—Senator Pettigrew opened the campaign of 1900 last night and addressed one of the largest audiences ever gathered in this city. It was announced as the beginning of the bimetallic fight of four years hence. The Senator said that he would render McKinley every aid possible for him to demonstrate that the tariff was what ailed the country, but wanted to put himself on record by saying that he would resist every section of a tariff bill that provided for tariff on any article controlled by a trust. This created a sensation, and the demonstration that followed was tremendous.

The Senator received a great reception at the close of his speech.

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Bryan Leads in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 10—Chairman Blydenburg, of the Democratic State committee, today issued a statement giving the situation in the State at the present time in which he says that he has received complete unofficial returns from ten counties and from all but twenty-two precincts in the remaining three counties.

His figures show the Bryan electors to have 380 majority; Osborne, Democratic candidate for Congress, 401 majority, and Corn, Democratic for supreme judge, 404 majority.

He estimates that the precincts to hear from will increase these majorities. No returns were received today.

—|—

Bryan Electors Ahead in South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—Nothing but the official count will show positively who is elected in South Dakota, but from the best information obtainable from all sources at Pierre to-day the indications are that the Bryan electors will have a majority in the neighborhood of 100.

The white Republican State ticket, with the exception of the Governor, will be elected by small majorities.

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Not Often The Case.

Nobody acted any whiter, after it was all over, than Mr. Luther, a Democratic candidate for the lower house of the Legislature in Buncombe. His Republican opponent was one Candler. His name on many of the tickets read "Chandler." There were enough of these Chandler tickets to give the election to Luther, but, realizing that the intent of those who cast them was to vote for Candler, he declined to receive the certificate of election. Of course he did right, but everybody doesn't do right all the time and when a man does so under rather trying circumstances the fact is worth commenting upon.—Charlotte Observer.

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The Contagion Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—If a fund can be raised by popular subscription the silver Democrats of Kentucky will contest the election of the McKinley electors. An appeal for funds was to night issued by Secretary Richardson.

—|—

Lind Demands a Recount of The Vote.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—It was announced to-day that the friends of John Lind, fusion candidate for Governor, will demand a recount. Clough's majority is now about 2,000. The basis for the demand is alleged frauds in the northwestern part of the State, and the fact that a large number of the ballots was erroneously marked for both the Bryan and Palmer electors, and were thrown out when they should have been counted as to the rest of the ticket. These ballots it is said, were almost all, if not entirely all, for Lind. In this (Hennepin) county alone some 500 of these ballots were discarded. The Democratic State committee is investigating the matter.

The Cuban Situation.

From Harper's Weekly.]

Within a month Congress will be in session again, and we may have Cuba in our daily newspaper as the most engrossing topic for national hysteria. Whatever the politicians or journalists may have to say about the subject, however, Cuba and its revolt must continue to attract the attention of so near a neighbor as the United States. The time is approaching when Captain-General Weyler must endeavor to accomplish something. The unhealthy season is about over, and although during the past summer he has lost many of his troops by disease, he has still a large number of soldiers, and is receiving more. Spain is also obtaining money enough to pay off her most pressing obligations, although after this is done she will have very little left to go on with.

Hardly any one with an intelligent comprehension of the prevailing conditions in Cuba believes that Spaniards can put down the rebellion. Weyler has not only gained nothing since he took charge of the Island, but he has distinctly lost. Outside of Havana and a few of the other cities, Cuba is in possession of Maceo, Gomez, and Garcia. The country regions are in the power of the insurgents, and, not withstanding recent official reports of Spanish victories, not one of the insurgent leaders has been driven from his chosen position. It is unsafe for a Spaniard or a sympathizer with Spain to show himself outside of the cities which are in possession of the Spanish troops.

The productive part of the island is in revolt, and is practically lying fallow. The ports are in the control of Spain. Cuba has temporarily ceased to be a producer of wealth and contributor to the world's commerce. No country is so deeply concerned in this state of affairs as the United States. What can be done to put an end to the unfortunate rebellion and to restore peace to the island? So far the insurgents have not established their right to recognition as belligerents. They are not carrying on an active and aggressive warfare, but they are maintaining an obstinate and effective resistance to the weak efforts of Spain to recapture the wealth-producing parts of the island. They have no capital, nor any seaport, and it would be worse than idle for the United States to ignore the well settled rules of international law on the subject of belligerency in aid of a sentiment. The commerce of the United States has suffered sufficiently by reason of the outbreak, and it ought not to be made the object of the reprisals of both sides for the convenience of the politicians.

It is high time that the conflict was ended, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Olney will be able to convince the Spanish government of the advisability of arranging matters with her revolted colonists before Congress meets. It would be better for Spain to surrender the island than to bankrupt her treasury for the carrying on of a contest in which she must eventually lose, or to incur the further hostility in this country which will be inevitable if our trade with the island and our public revenues are made to bear additional loses by reason of the continuance of the present state of things.

If Mr. Olney can convince Spain of this fact—a fact that is patent to some of her best friends—he may save both countries more serious trouble than has yet resulted from the revolt.

Salaries in Europe.

Information.]

The royal family of England costs the British government, in round numbers, $3,000,000 annually. Of this sum the Queen receives nearly $2 000 000 a year, besides the revenues from the duchy of Lancaster, which amounts to a quarter of a million. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives $100,000 a year for his services and expenses, and the Prince of Wales $200,000 a year. The President of France receives $240,000 a year for salary and expenses an enormous salary when it is remembered that the republic is sweating under a stupendous national debt of over $6,000,000 000—the largest debt ever incurred by any nation in the world. Italy can have 10 000 men slaughtered in Abyssinia and still pay her King $2,000,000 a year. The civil list of the German Emperor is about $4 000,000 a year, besides large revenues from vast estates belonging to the royal family. The Czar of all the Russians owns in fee simple 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land, and enjoys an income of $12 000 000. The King of Spain, little Alfonso XIII, if of a saving disposition, will be one of the richest sovereigns in Europe when he comes of age. The State allows him $1.400,000 a year, with an additional $600,000 for family expenses.

Subscribe for the weekly CAUCASIAN $1.00 a year.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.
MARION BUTLER, - - President.
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor.
R. C. RIVERS, - Business Manager.

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SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

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WE UNDERTOOK TOO MUCH.

Concerning the temporary trouble the CAUCASIAN had last week, a few suggestions may be in order here. There will be no effort to elucidate or elaborate in detail, but there are one or two facts which ought to be stated and which ought to impress our friends. In truth, what is here presented MUST HAVE their consideration if they care to see the paper properly supported and sustained.

* * *

All during the past two years, the most general and conspicious utterance and remark among the people has been "hard times." Hundreds upon hundreds of letters came to this office asking for copies of the CAUCASIAN, while the writers stated that they would like to become regular readers of the paper, but did not feel able to pay for it. In August of 1895, we made a proposition to send the CAUCASIAN three months for ten cents. It was anticipated that two or three thousand people would take advantage of this offer, and we thought we could stand the loss that would thus be involved.

* * *

But more than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND people took up that proposition. Now, ten cents will just about pay one-half of the expense of sending out the CAUCASIAN for three months. There was a loss of nearly ten cents on each of these subscribers, and the proposition, instead of being profitable, just eat into the fund of the CAUCASIAN to the extent of about $1,500.

* * *

We thought we had learned a lesson at this point, and resolved not to be caught at such a bad bargain again. But we forgot it in the excitement of the last campaign, and another proposition was made to send the paper during the campaign for ten cents. About six thousand people swooped down on that proposition, and nearly $500.00 more of the capital stock went to meet the expense thus incurred.

* * *

Gentlemen, fellow citizens and brethren! We are done with these kind of projects. It is time to stop them when the result is a levy by the sheriff. THE CAUCASIAN is the central representative of about two hundred thousand voters under the CO-OPERATION PLAN. If there are not enough men to support the paper in this vast army of voters, then the inevitable conclusion is that the paper will not be wanted, and it will have to stop.

* * *

The price hereafter will be $1.00 for one year; 60 cents for six months; 35 cents for three months. This statement settles the future subscription price for "off" years, "on" years and all sorts of years.

* * *

We marked off this list on November 7th the names of six thousand subscribers whose time had expired. These names ought to be replaced at once by regular semi-annual, or annual subscribers. Their support and sympathy is needed now and needed very much. If the sheriff is allowed to swoop down on this office again, the chances are that he will swallow the entire outfit, and that there will be nothing left of it. We have done what we could. If you will do HALF of what YOU can do, all will be well.

WHY DID SENATOR PRITCHARD CHANGE?

The question has often been asked, why did Pritchard go over to the gold men, when he knew he could be re-elected if he stood squarely by the people and for silver? Some have said that he did it to get into McKinley's Cabinet, and others have advanced various other reasons. We think the explanation is that the gold ring told him that they wanted a gold Senator from North Carolina, and that he must make some kind of an announcement that he had changed his views so that he could vote with them for the next six years. Senator Pritchard no doubt protested and told them that he could not be elected unless he stood for free silver. They no doubt then told him that they did not want him elected if he would vote for silver &c., and that if he did not go over to their side they would put up the money to fight him and back some other man.

* * *

One thing seems to be clear and that is that Pritchard's change was not a real conversion like that of Paul's. When a man is converted and has strong, heart-felt convictions he is enthusiastic and goes before the public announcing his change and giving his reasons therefor as Paul did. But Senator Pritchard seems to have been ashamed of his conversion and was afraid to try to explain his reasons for changing. It is noticeable that he made very few speeches during the last campaign, and that he could not be gotten to speak where he would likely have a large Populist audience. He made only a few speeches and those were mostly at manufacturing towns where he talked tariff and dodged the money question.

* * *

There never was a time when it was more important for the people to be certain where a man stands before they send him to the Senate than now. We have no fear that any Populist will vote to send a gold-bug or a monopolist to the United States Senate.

The boasts of the gold men that they will control the Peoples Party votes in the Legislature are not only absurd, but also an insult to the Peoples Party.

THE ISSUE AS DEAD AS THE PARTY.

A few days after the election it was pretty generally suggested that the Democrats would make another fight in the next election, and that their issue would be the "color line." Well, we shall not be surprised to see this attempted. That issue is dead, of course—as dead as Judas Iscariot; but then the Democratic party is about dead and nothing better can now be expected from that source.

* * *

But let us suppose that there is some life in that party, and that it attempts to bring that bogy old issue forward. What could they do with it? It is stated that the census of 1890 gives the number of white men of voting age in this State at 233,000. There has been some increase since 1890, and it will be a very conservative statement to say that there are now as many as 245,000 white voters in the State.

* * *

The Democrats did all they could to draw the color line in the campaign just closed, and if it be admitted that every man who voted for Cyrus B. Watson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was a white man, it will be seen that Watson received BUT LITTLE OVER HALF THE WHITE VOTE OF THE STATE!

For out of a total of 245,000 white votes, he received, in round numbers about 130,000. This makes it appear that there are 115,000 white voters in North Carolina who will either vote against the Democrats or who will not vote for them.

* * *

Now is'nt the above a beautiful basis for the Demys to try to revive the old bugaboo cry of "nigger" upon!! Actually there are about as many white voters against the Democratic party as there are in sympathy with it, and yet these Dems announce that they will try to bring back among a progressive and honest people the ridiculous old "scare crew" of a generation ago, and make it work. Verily, it seems that the poor old Democratic party is on its last legs

* * *

Let these facts be *noted* NOW and remembered hereafter. The figures may make it appear that there are more white men outside the Democratic party than there are in it.

SOME SCHEMES OF THE LOOTERS.

The Democrats have made some great efforts to trade off the State's interest during the past two years, and in some cases have been successful—or at least they think they have.

* * *

Last year the Democratic State administration leased the North Carolina railroad for ninety nine years at a price that was ridiculously and scandalously low as compared with the true rental worth of that property. If it can be arranged so that the inside of this deal can be shown up, there will be something for the people to wonder at.

* * *

There has recently been a deal by which many thousands of acres of the State lands in Dare county have been sold to somebody. This has been conducted with strange quiet, and the man who thinks that there is not some pretty scheming in this matter is very much behind the procession.

* * *

And now this same Democratic administration is making a strenuous effort to put the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, which is practically owned by the State, into the hands of some syndicate. Everything had been arranged to make this deal as quietly and secretly as the other railroad deal was made, but the representatives of the people got some knowledge of the affair, and the matter has been stopped, temporarily at least, by a restraining order from Judge Robinson.

* * *

Great Scott! But haven't these Dems gone into the secret deal and looting business pretty strongly. It seems that their policy is to take everything the State has and turn it over to some trust or syndicate without letting the public or people know anything about it. If in the course of the next two years the people do not congratulate themselves on having wiped out the Dem. gang that has been infesting the State offices, we will pay the bet.

SOME TALL NUMBERS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATS.

There are sometimes ways of presenting figures which will obscure what they really mean if they are not closely examined. You will never see a Democratic paper acknowledge that the head of the Democratic ticket was beaten by a majority of 71,000, but such is the stubborn fact.

* * *

Let's see. To begin with there was a total of 331,000 votes cast in the State for Presidential electors. Of this number of votes Cyrus B. Watson, the head of the Democratic ticket, received 130,000 in round numbers. There were, therefore, 201,000 votes cast which he did not receive, and the difference between the 130,000 which he did receive and the 201,000 which he did not receive is the majority of votes by which the head of the Democratic ticketwas repudiated in North Carolina. That difference is 71,000.

* * *

It is true that all this majority may not have gone to any one man nor to any several men, but is also true that it was against the head of the Democratic ticket, and we can make nothing less of it than a defeat of the Democratic ticket by 71,000 MAJORITY.

LET EACH CANDIDATE MAKE THE PLEDGE THAT VANCE MADE.

We understand that certain gold men continue to claim that they have some Populist members of the legislature pledged to vote for a "sound money" man for the United States Senate. THE CAUCASIAN wants to go on record again as saying that we do not believe there is any foundation for any such absurd claim. In fact we denounce it as false.

* * *

In the legislature of 1891 the Alliancemen would not even vote for Zeb Vance for re-election to the Senate till they pledged him on more than one important question. Nobody doubted that Senator Vance was squarely for the free coinage of silver, but he was pledged on the banking monopoly and for an income tax. If there is any doubt about where any candidate stands let him be required to make a pledge like Zeb Vance made.

THOS. E. WATSON'S LETTER.

Hon. Thos. E. Watson, vice-Presidential nominee of the Peoples Party, wrote his letter of acceptance and mailed it to National Chairman Butler. The letter was delayed for some time. When Chairman Butler received it, he wrote to Mr. Watson offering some suggestions. This correspondence prevented the publication of Mr. Watson's letter. Since the campaign, however, Mr. Watson has published his letter in his paper. It makes about five columns. We present Chairman Butler's letter this week, to which we ask attention, so that it may be well remembered in connection with Mr. Watson's letter, which we will publish next week.

NOTE—On account of the consolidation of the two issues Chairman Butler's letter in reply to Mr. Watson's letter is also crowded out of this issue, and both will appear in our next issue.

THE CAUCASIAN'S EMBARRASSMENT.

There was no paper published last week owing to some financial difficulties. These now have been arranged for and the issues of Nov. 19th and Nov. 26th have been consolidated and the missing issue will be made good to all subscribers.

We notice that THE CAUCASIAN'S temporary trouble has been given wide publication through the Democratic press, but we desire to add our version, as we failed to note it in any paper save the Raleigh Press-Visitor, which paper kindly tendered us the use of its columns and from which we take the following facts as they were:

EDITOR OF PRESS-VISITOR: Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to correct a statement or two that appeared in this morning's News and Observer in reference to THE CAUCASIAN'S financial embarrassment.

First, it is reported that Mr. Holding, owner of the Raleigh Paper Company has made every effort to collect amount due, but had been continually put off with promises until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." In reply to this I beg to state that to my personal knowledge Mr. Holding received October 5th, $50; and November 11th, $75,00, with the assurance that more would be paid in a week or two, and that the entire amount would be settled as soon as possible.

Second, the News and Observer says: "That it is learned from another source that some of the printers have three months wages due them." This is also grossly wrong. It is true THE CAUCASIAN has been in arrears, but never more than three weeks at any time, and the person who stated otherwise, if correctly reported, made a false statement.

Permit me to say further that upon the surface of the whole matter, to me, individually, there seems to be something else behind the move of Mr. Holding which I deduct from the following: On Tuesday morning Mr. Holding desired to sell THE CAUCASIAN 79 reams of paper. The quality and packing of the paper was not up to the standard desired and so I told Mr. Holding and that THE CAUCASIAN did not care to agree to take said lot. Mr. Holding admitted that the packing of the paper was not what he ordered, but since it had been put up in this way, asked me to take it at a discount of one quarter cent less per pound, which we refused to accept, stating that we could not use the paper at any price. This occurred at 11 o'clock Tuesday;—at 2 o'clock he secured judgment on amount due and placed the matter in the sheriff's hands.

The CAUCASIAN has been purchasing paper from the Raleigh Paper Company for the past fifteen months, which amounts to about 50,000 pounds, or 1,448 reams, making the weekly average number of CAUCASIANS published about 11,000. Deducting from this the Clinton edition of the CAUCASIAN, which is 1,000, leaving the Raleigh edition 10,000 as the weekly average for the past fifteen months, for which Mr. Holding has received a good revenue during that period.

Since last August the CAUCASIAN has promptly paid cash for all paper purchased from Mr. Holding and faithfully endeavored to pay off the debt of previous delivery, and but for the difficulty in making our collections, would have settled in full the amount due.

One more word and I am done. The political slurs that the News and Observer endeavors to heap upon the CAUCASIAN in this connection are uncalled for and do not reflect a sentiment of courtesy in journalism. The CAUCASIAN'S embarrassment could have been published as a matter of news. If the tone and politics of the Caucasian are at variance with the News and Observer that does not justify it to exhault at its misfortune, a thing liable to happen to any newspaper. The resources of the Caucasian Publishing Company are ample to meet all and every debt. Its friends will stand by it and see to it that it will still continue publication and keep the News and Observer on "uneasy street."

R. C. RIVERS,
Business Manager.

We make no further comment on the above, but wish to say that through friends arrangements have been made whereby THE CAUCASIAN has resumed publication. We especially desire to call upon all friends to rally to the support of THE CAUCASIAN—and every subscriber can do this by securing at least one new name for one year. If every friend of reform will do his duty THE CAUCASIAN will be enabled to give to its supporters a good, clean, progressive weekly.

The price of THE CAUCASIAN will be the same as it was before the "special offer" was made, viz.: $1.00 for one year, 60 cents for six months, and 35 cents for three months. In the future there will be no deviation from these prices.

THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SENATOR BUTLER TO SENATOR PRITCHARD.

A POINTED QUESTION AND A DIRECT ANSWER ABOUT AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

North Carolina Must Elect a Free Coinage Senator—Or the Gold Ben Will Control the Next Senate—Senator Butler Tells Senator Pritchard That He Favors the Election of a Man Who Holds Views Like Senator Pritchard Held Two Years Ago.

ELLIOTT, N. C., Nov. 14, 1896.

Hon. J. C. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C.

Dear Sir: Yours of Nov. 8th, asking whether or not I favored your re-election to the Senate, received. Who shall be Senator is a matter to be decided by a majority of the members of the next legislature, but if I were a member of that body I would not vote for any man for Senator who favored the gold standard or whose position on the financial question (so vital to the welfare of our people) was uncertain or equivocal.

When you were elected to the Senate two years ago you were as outspoken and as strong for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as I or anyone else. You condemned the gold standard as one of the greatest curses to our people and to our country, you condemned Cleveland's financial policy and especially Carlisle's policy in redeeming Treasury notes in gold alone. But to-day Senator John Sherman, the arch leader of the British gold conspiracy, says that their hope of capturing the next U. S. Senate for the gold standard depends upon getting a Senator of their own way of thinking from both Kentucky and North Carolina. It is understood that they want to elect Carlisle from Kentucky and to elect you from North Carolina. Therefore I take it that you are no longer for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but if you are, then Sherman and Mark Hanna must be deceived as to your position.

Besides if you have been correctly reported by the newspapers, you have in some of your speeches admitted that you have radically changed your views on the financial question, which question is at all times the most important and vital one in this or any other government and which is especially so at this time in the United States. Again, you had published in the Winston Republican a few months ago a statement of your great change on the money question. That article which the editor said he was authorized to publish and which you have never corrected, stated that you would vote for free coinage until March 4th next because you were pledged to do so, but that after then you would be a "sound money man."

Thus it seems clear that you have decided to desert the people in their great struggle against the money power and have gone over to the side of the money changers who bleed and oppress the people.

There is no longer any half-way or straddling ground in this contest. Every man in Congress will have to vote for the free coinage of silver and more full legal tender money for the people or he will vote with the bankers, bondholders, speculators and gold gamblers who live and grow rich by making money dearer and scarcer. If this is your position then no member of the legislature, who is not himself a goldbug, can vote to send you to the Senate. You certainly cannot expect the vote of any Populist, neither can you expect the vote of any silver Republican, for when your State convention passed a resolution approving your course, you had not given public notice that you had changed your views.

Every man has a right to change his views on the money question or any other question whenever he has reasons sufficient for doing so, but he has no right to complain if the people of his State refuse to change their views because he changes his.

Having radically changed your position on the most vital issue before the country to-day and now holding new views in conformity with those of Sherman and Mark Hanna, you would not represent the sentiments and interests of the people of North Carolina in the United States Senate any more than did Senator Ransom after he changed his views on the money question to conform with the views of Cleveland and Carlisle.

One vote may determine the position of the next United States Senate on the money question. In fact if you are elected or any man holding the new and foreign views you have adopted it will almost surely give the bankers, bondholders and gold trusts one majority in that body, and complete control of every branch of the government, and this is the reason why that class of men are now showing so much interest and anxiety about your election.

It is absolutely necessary for the people to hold the United States Senate in order to check the further schemes of the monopolists and gold contractionists. To do this it is necessary for North Carolina to send a free coinage and anti-monopoly man to the Senate. Therefore I favor the election of a man who holds the same views on the financial question that you held before you changed.

Yours respectfully,
MARION BUTLER.

BRYAN'S MAJORITY 19,266.

The State Official Vote on the Presidential Electoral Ticket.

The vote for Presidential electors in this State has been officially computed and shows Bryan's majority to be 19,266. The total vote cast for all Presidential electors was 331,222. There is no material difference in the vote cast for the Democratic and Populist electors on the Bryan fusion ticket. Usually, the electoral ticket recieves the largest number of votes cast in a State, but in North Carolina this time this rule may be reversed. It is known that a number of voters who did not cast any electoral ticket at all did vote the State ticket; and if any considerable number of voters did this, the total vote for the State ticket may exceed the vote for the electoral ticket.

Below is the official electoral vote.

Bryan.

DEMOCRATIC-POPULIST ELECTORS.

Locke Craig, Dem.	174,488
Robt B. Davis, Pop.	174,255
Ralph Howland, Pop.	174,210
H. F. Freeman, Pop.	174,457
C. R. Thomas, Dem.	174,290
W. S. Bailey, Pop.	174,183
W. D. Merritt, Pop.	174,220
B. F. Keith, Silver	174,160
Theo. F. Kluttz, Dem.	174,401
Tyre York, Dem.	174,334
R. D. Gilmer Dem.	174,254

McKinley.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

H. A. Gudger,	155,222
O. L. Spears	155,192
J. B. Respass	155,143
J. J. Martin	154,966
S. W. Hancock	155,212
H. T. Chapin	155,211
A. H. Joyce	155,201
H. C. Dockery	155,185
A. H. Cowles	155,214
S. E. Marshall	154,989
Eugene D. Carter	155,243
Palmer and Buckner, Gold Dem.	578
Levering and Johnson, straight Prohibition	679
Bentley and Southgate, Nat. Prohibition	245

The most colossal fool of the universe is the Democrat who is now sneaking up and trying to tell a Populist what he ought to do.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A List of the New Members-Elect So Far as Reported and Procured.

The CAUCASIAN hoped to be able to present this week a full and complete list of the new members-elect of the next General Assembly. Reports from some counties have not been received, however, and it is quite possible that there may be some errors in the list presented. We respectfully ask our friends to assist us in making this list complete for the issue of the next paper. When a complete presentation can be made, we will give a correct summary as to how the legislature stands politically.

Senate.

FIRST DISTRICT—(Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans)—Two Senators. Jno. F. Newsome, Pop., Winton; J. L. Whidbee, Rep., Hertford.

SECOND DISTRICT—(Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico)—Two Senators. T. E. McCaskey, Pop., Dardens; N. B. Yeager, Rep., Plymouth.

THIRD DISTRICT—(Northampton and Bertie)—One Senator. Jas. M. Early, Pop., Aulander.

FOURTH DISTRICT—(Halifax)—One Senator. E. T. Clark, Pop., Weldon.

FIFTH DISTRICT—(Edgecombe)—One Senator. Lee W. Person, Rep., Rocky Mount.

SIXTH DISTRICT—(Pitt)—One Senator. A. J. Moye, Pop., Farmville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—(Wilson, Nash and Franklin—Two Senators—J. F Mitchell, Pop., Franklinton; J. T. Sharpe, Rep., Elm City.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene)—Two Senators. G. L. Hardison, Pop., Thurman; W. T. McCarthy, Rep., New Berne.

NINTH DISTRICT—(Duplin, Wayne and Pender)—Two Senators. R. G. Maxwell, Pop., Outlaw's Bridge; H. L. Grant, Rep., Goldsboro.

TENTH DISTRICT—(New Hanover and Brunswick)—One Senator. Geo. H. Cannon, Pop., Town Creek.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—(Warren and Vance)—One Senator. W. B. Henderson, Rep., Henderson.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—(Wake)—One Senator. C. H. Utley, Pop., Holly Springs.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—(Johnson)—One Senator. Ed. Abell, Dem., Smithfield.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—(Sampson, Harnett and Bladen)—Two Senators. Geo. E. Butler, Pop., Clinton; E. N. Roberson, Pop., Tar Heel.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—(Columbus and Roberson—Two Senators. Angus Shaw, Pop., Maxton; J. D. Maultsby, Rep., Whiteville.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—(Cumberland)—One Senator. Jno. McP. Geddie, Pop., Cedar Creek.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—(Granville and Person)—One Senator. Dr. Wm. Merritt, Pop., Bethel, Hill.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—(Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham)—Two Senators. Jas. E. Lyon, Pop., Durham; E. S. Parker, Dem., Graham.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—(Chatham)—One Senator. Jno. W. Atwater, Pop., Rialto.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—(Rockingham)—One Senator.

TWENT-FIRST DISTRICT—(Guilford)—One Senator. Alfred M. Scales, Dem., Greensboro.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—(Randolph and Moore)—One Senator. D. Reid Parker, Pop., Trinity.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—(Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union)—Two Senators. W. H. Odom, Pop., Wadesboro; D. A. Patterson, Pop., Rockingham.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—(Cabarrus and Stanly)—One Senator. C. D. Barranger, Dem., Mt. Pleasant.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—(Mecklenburg)—One Senator. Dr. J. B. Alexander, Pop., Charlotte.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—(Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth)—Two Senators. S. A. Earnhardt, Pop., Salisbury; Jno. A. Ramsey, Rep., Salisbury.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin)—Two Senators. A. C. Sharpe, Rep., Fancy Hill; S. F. Shore, Rep., Shore.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Stokes and Surry)—One Senator. Rev. Jesse A. Ashburn, Rep., Pilot Mountain.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—(Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes)—Two Senators. R. H. W. Barker, Pop., Harvey; Milton McNeill, Rep., Wilkesboro.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—(Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga)—One Senator. J. M. Dixon, Rep., Idol.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—(Caldwell, Burke, McDowell Mitchell and Yancey)—Two Senators. E. F. Wakefield, Pop., Lenoir; Jas. L. Hyatt, Rep., Mica.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—(Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk)—Two Senators. J. T. Anthony, Dem., Shelby; M. H. Justice, Dem., Rutherfordton.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—(Buncombe, Madison and Haywood)—Two Senators. W. W. Rollins, Rep., Asheville; Geo. H. Smathers, Rep., Waynesville.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—(Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain)—One Senator. H. S. Anderson, Rep., Hendersonville.

THIRT-FIFTH DISTRICT—(Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham)—One Senator. Frank Ray, Dem., Franklin.

House.

Alamance—S. A. White, Rep., Mebane.
Alexander—J. W. Watts, Dem.
Alleghany—H. F. Jones, Pop, Sparta.
Anson—Jas. F. Leak, Dem., Wadesboro.
Ashe—Spencer Blackburn, Rep., Jefferson.
Beaufort—H. E. Hodges, Pop., Mineola.
Bertie—K. W. White, Rep., Windsor.
Bladen—Sidney Meares, Rep., Clarkton.
Brunswick—W. W. Drew, Pop., El Paso.
Buncombe—V. S. Lusk, Rep., Asheville, W. G. Candler, Pop., Candler.
Burke—Jno. H. Pearson, (Silver) Morganton.
Cabarrus—A. F. Hileman, Pop., Concord.
Caldwell—Jas. L. Nelson, Dem., Lenoir.
Camden—Jas. E. Burgess, Rep., Old Trap.
Carteret—E. C. Duncan, Rep., Beaufort.
Caswell—C. J. Yarborough, Pop., Locust Hill.
Catawba—L. R. Whitener, Pop., Hickory.
Chowan—Richard Elliott, Rep., Cisco.
Chatham—J. E. Bryan, Pop., Moncure, L. L. Wrenn, Rep., Siler City.
Cherokee—D. W. Deweese, Rep., Murphy.
Clay—W. F. Plott, Pop., Warne.
Cleveland—Dr. B. F. Dixon, Dem., Kings Mountain.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, Pop., Whiteville.
Craven—Robt. Hancock, Rep. Newberne.
Cumberland—Thos. H. Sutton, Rep., Fayetteville, W. P. Wemyss, Rep.
Currituck—W. H. Gallop, Dem., Harbinger.
Dare—Geo. C. Daniels, Rep., Wanchese.
Davidson—J. R. McCreary, Rep., Lexington.
Davie—W. A. Bailey, Rep., Advance.
Duplin—Maury Ward, Pop., Joford.
Durham—J. W. Umstead, Dem., Durham.
Edgecombe—J. H. Dancy, Rep., Tarboro, E. Bryant Rep., Tarboro.
Forsyth—J. L. Grubbs, Rep., W. P. Ormsley, Rep.
Franklin—W. T. Barron, Pop., Youngsville.
Gaston—S. M. Wilson, Dem., Gastonia.
Gates—T. H. Rountree, Pop., Drumanan, W. H. Crews, Rep., Oxford.
Graham—Jno. Dayton, Rep., Robbinsville.
Granville—Jno. King, Pop., Buchanan, W. H. Crews, Rep., Oxford.
Greene—W. R. Dixon, Pop., Farmville.
Guilford—John C. Bunch, Dem., Oak Ridge, B. G. Chilcutt, Rep., Browns Summit.
Halifax—Scotland Harris, Rep., Littleton; J. H. Arrington, Rep., Halifax.
Harnett—L. B. Chapin, Rep., Summerville.
Haywood—Jas. Ferguson, Dem., Waynesville.
Henderson—J. B. Freeman, Rep.
Hertford—Starkey Hare, Rep., Tunis.
Hyde—John G. Harris, Pop., Fairfield.
Iredell—Jno. R. McLelland, Dem., Mooresville, J. A. Harkness, Dem., Statville.
Jackson—Tie vote, new election to be held.
Johnson—
Jones—H. F. Brown, Pop., Tuckahoe.
Lenoir—E. P. Hauser, Pop., Kinston.
Lincoln—L. A. Abernathy, Pop., Macpelah.
Macon—
Madison—J. W. Roberts, Rep., Marshall.
Martin—C. C. Fagan, Pop., Darden.
McDowell—Maj. W. A. Connelly, Dem—
Mecklenburg—W. P. Craven, Pop—
Mitchell—Rev. L. H. Green, Rep., Bakersville.
Montgomery—J. A. Reynolds, Pop., Okeweeme.
Moore—W. H. H. Lawhon, Dem., Carthage.
Nash—Van B. Carter Pop, Elm City.
New Hanover—D. B. Sutton, Rep., Wilmington, J. T. Howe, Rep., Wilmington.
Northampton—N. R. Rawls, Rep., Garysburg.
Onslow—R. Duffy, Dem., Catherine Lake.
Orange—A. R. Holmes, Pop., Rock Spring.
Pamlico—C. M. Babbitt, Pop., Bayboro.
Pasquotank—J. H. Parker, Pop., Hertford.
Pender—Gibson James, Dem., Maple Hill.
Perquimans—J. H. Parker, Pop., Hertford.
Person—J. S. Cunningham, Dem., Cunningham.
Pitt—Slade Chapman, Pop., Coxville, E. V. Cox, Rep., Coxville.
Polk—Grayson Arledge, Rep., Mill Springs.
Randolph—J. J. White, Pop., Trinity; J. M. Allen, Rep., Ralph.
Richmond—Y. C. Morton, Pop., Rockingham, Claudius Dockery, Rep., Rockingham.
Robeson—D. E. McBryde, Pop., Mill Prong, W. J. Currie, Rep., Maxton.
Rockingham—Walters, Dem.; R. P. Foster, Pop.
Rowan—J. W. McKenzie, Dem., Salisbury, Walter Murphy, Dem., Salisbury.
Rutherford—Lindsay Purgason, Pop., Logan's Store.
Sampson—C. H. Johnson, Pop., Ingold, R. M. Crumpler, Pop., Clinton.
Stanly—E. F. Eddings, Dem., Farmerville.
Stokes—R. J. Petree, Rep., Danville.
Surry—J. M. Brower, Rep., Mt. Airy.
Swain—
Transylvania—E. A. Aiken, Rep.
Tyrell—Dr. Ab. Alexander, Rep., Columbia.
Union—Jas. M. Price, Pop., Prices Mill.
Vance—M. M. Peace, Rep. Henderson.
Wake—J. M. Ferrell, Pop., Eagle Rock; J. P. H. Adams, Rep., Cary; J. H. Young, Rep., Raleigh.
Warren—C. A. Cook, Rep., Warrenton.
Watauga—Thos. Bingham, Rep., Amantha.
Washington—L. N. C. Spruill, Rep., Mackey's Ferry.
Wayne—Dr. J. E. Person, Pop., Pikeville; T. B. Parker, Dem., Goldsboro.
Wilkes—J. Q. A. Bryan, Rep., Trap Hill; Charles H. Somers, Rep., Wilkesboro.
Wilson—B. T. Person, Pop., Wilson.
Yadkin—J. C. Pinnix, Rep., Malee.
Yancey—

Here is One Populist Senator Not Pledged—Let All Members-elect Speak out.

For The Caucasian.]

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Nov. 16th, 1896.—I am reliably informed that Charles Holton, of the Republican party, has made a public statement to the effect that his committee has pledged twelve Peoples Party members of the legislature to vote for a gold standard man to the United States Senate. I take the liberty of stating for one that I shall vote for no man that is not in favor of free silver at 16 to 1, and I think it is the duty of every Peoples Party member to speak out at once and say whether he is pledged to vote for a U. S. Senator without regard to his financial views or not.

I am also informed that a member of the National Republican committee was sent to Washington to see the Hon. Marion Butler and find out if he could make such a trade, and that if we would give them (the Republicans) the U. S. Senator they would give us anything we wanted in reason in return.

Let every member of the Peoples Party speak out and let us see who is pledged to cast such a vote.

Respectfully,
Y. C. MORTON.

Another Populist Not Pledged.

For The Caucasian.]

In the Charlotte Observer of the 15th inst., I see that Hiram L. Grant says "all Populists for whom we voted (meaning candidates for the Legislature) promised to vote for Pritchard." He has fallen into error, at least as far as Mecklenburg is concerned. We are pledged to no man, but are free to vote as we think best. The two Republicans, Clanton and Williamson, were not pledged, but are free to vote for whom they please. There was a tacit understanding that we were all to support the county government and election laws, and see that they should be preserved. Nothing beyond this was even alluded to. As to whom we, Dr. Craven and myself, will support for Senator, it is left to our discretion; and can only say it will be for some one who endorses the basic principles of the Populist Party.

J. B. ALEXANDER.

Mr. Earnhardt a True Populist.

Charlotte Observer.

SALISBURY, Nov. 13.—Mr. S. A. Earnhardt, Populist Senator-elect from Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth, was asked today whether he was pledged to the support of any one for the United States Senate. He replied, "No," but that he was for free silver. He was then asked, "How about Mr. Pritchard?" Replying, he said: "Anybody knows how that is. I am, as I have always been, for free silver," etc. While not stating positively what his course would be, he implied that he would not support Mr. Pritchard.

Can anybody tell why these Democratic papers will try to abuse the honorable and intelligent people of North Carolina during a campaign, and do everything they can to besmirch the name of the State, and then whip around and have the superb impudence to try to advise those people, whom they have tried to abuse and about whom they have LIED, what to do?

We repudiate the charge that any Populist member of the legislature is pledged to vote for a goldbug Senator. If any one is pledged, who got the pledge then? We challenge the man who holds such pledges to give the name of a single member so pledged.

JUDGE ROBINSON GRANTS INJUNCTION.

The Proposed Lease of the A. & N. C. R. R. to a Goldsboro Corporation Held Up Until the 26th.

MOREHEAD, CITY, N. C., Nov. 13.—The stockholders of the A. & N. C. Railroad Company met here today for the purpose of ratifying the lease of the road to the Goldsboro & Morehead City Railroad Company as agreed upon by the board of directors and Governor. The meeting organized with a large part of the private stock and the State represented. Mr. W. T. Dortch, State's proxy, stated that an injunction had been served upon him, under which order he was restrained from so much as explaining the conditions of the lease agreed or the causes prompting the action. A resolution was passed adjourning the meeting to reassemble in Morehead City November 26th at 10 o'clock.

An informal meeting of the stockholders was then called to order, R. Tucker as chairman, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the private stockholders upon the lease question and adopted a resolution to that effect by a vote of 1,048 to 148, defeating Mr. J. A. Bryan's resolution to postpone all action until the meeting on the 26th. Mr. J. A. Bryan presented a proposition from the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad Company to lease the road, and a telegram from that company stating that a copy of the same had been filed with the Governor. The terms of the lease agreed upon to the Goldsboro & Morehead City Company was explained to be for a term of forty years at 2½ per cent upon the capital stock and interest upon the bonded debt, taxes and all other claims coming against the road to be secured by deposit of bonds and securities satisfactory to the board of directors. The proposition of the W. N. & N. Railroad Company was to pay .02.35 per cent interest on the capital stock and $17,000 interest on bonded debt and $1,200 towards expenses of organization. The injunction case will be heard before Judge Robinson on the 24th instant at Halifax.

Plenty of Senatorial Timber.

For The Caucasian.]

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Nov. 20, '96.—I see that the Democratic papers mention Mr. Wilson and Maj. Guthrie in connection with the Senatorial fight and say that we have not much timber to select from. I wish to say that we have plenty of timber. If the Senator is to be a Populist we have in the East men like Prof. John Graham, Col. Harry Skinner, J. M. Mewborne, Cy. Thompson and others; in the West we have Walter R. Henry, A. F. Hileman, L. C. Caldwell and others. If he is to be a silver Republican, we have Col. O. H. Dockery, Solicitor M. L. Mott and others. In fact there is plenty of Senatorial timber not mentioned here. Did we not take up Marion Butler, a farmer boy raised in the piney woods of Sampson county and make him Senator at 31 years of age? And no man has made a finer record in the Senate than he. We have more men in the State who will develop the same way when given an opportunity and put to the test.

Yours truly,
A 16 TO 1 POPULIST.

Cotton.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4%

Actual Potash.

Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Merit Tells

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses and unequalled curative power before it has true merit. When Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take to directions, to purify your blood, cure any of the many blood are morally certain to The power to cure is there trying an experiment. It blood pure, rich and drive out the germs of the nerves and build

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—in Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills not gripe, pain or sicken. At druggists. 25c.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

Two more litters of those fine Pigs from registered stock for prices that will surprise you. I breed Poland Chinas, and no better in the State. Address,

J. W. EARNHARDT,
Lexington, N. C.

RICE! RICE!

Parties having rice to sell will do well to communicate with our agents, or direct with us. We always pay the highest market price for rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED

Within the next few weeks we are desirous of securing a good business man in every county in Eastern North Carolina to manage and supervise the sale of the

Ordway Portable Spring Bed

No experience is required. The only requirements are live, energetic business men who desire honest and profitable employment.

Agents Make $100 per Month

by supervising the sale and delivery of Springs by sub-agents who work under their directions. Agents must not leave their office or neglect their business in which they may now be engaged.

No one need apply who does not mean business and can furnish good references. For particulars, address

BUTLER BRO

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, November 19–26, '96.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please call AT ONCE, otherwise will be compelled to cut their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

The total vote polled for the Presidential ticket in this State was 331,222. This is greater by 51,000 than the vote of 1892, and is by far the greatest vote ever cast in North Carolina. The vote of the State officers has not been officially computed, and is not accurately known.

We do not wish to attempt to make wrong impressions, nor do we wish to attribute wrong motives to people; but it may as well be stated here that the man who swooped down on THE CAUCASIAN office and put it into the hands of the Sheriff, is the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Wake county.

There seems to be right much ado among some Demy papers over the *election* of a U. S. Senator. We think it can be pretty positively stated that Democrats will not be allowed to have anything to do with it, and they had just as well shut their miserable, state desecrating, lying mouths. Whatever is done will be the proper thing and it will be sustained by the people.

After a deliberate consideration of the results of the recent election, we feel justified in asserting that so far as State matters are concerned, the commonwealth of North Carolina is on the eve of the best and most magnificent administration it ever had. This statement is emphasized by the fact that the Democratic party will have nothing to do with the administration.

In another column will be found a letter written by Senator Butler in reply to a letter written him by Senator Pritchard. Senator Butler says that he is opposed to the election of any many for Senator who is for the gold standard or whose position on the financial question is uncertain or equivocal. He says that he favors the election of a man whose financial views are what Senator Pritchard's views were before he changed. The letter is a very interesting document at this time.

The Constables and Magistrates.

As the result of the recent election, the following are the constables and magistrates chosen for Wake county for the ensuing term.

Barton's Creek Township.—Constable, George Allen, Populist; Justice of the Peace, George W. Ray, Populist.

Buckhorn Township.—Constable, Chas. C. Olive; Justices of the Peace, Adolphus D. Jones, O. J. Upchurch.

Cary Township.—Constable, John A. Warren, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, Edward D. Yates, Democrat; Robert J. Howison, Republican.

Cedar Fork Township.—Constable, William R. Brown, Populist. Justices of the Peace, William R. Smith, Julius Marcom, Populist; William L. Page, Democrat.

Holly Springs Township.—Constable, John W. Oliver. Populist; George W. Howell, Republican; A. J. Davis, Populist.

House's Creek Township.—Constable, Oregon W. Lynn, Populist. Justices of the Peace, Robert Horton, William J. Clayton, Populists; John Robert Harp, Populist.

Little River Township.—Constable, B. R. Brantley, Populist. Justices of the Peace, S. F. Chamblee, J. R. Wilkinson, W. H. Chamblee, Jr., Populists.

Marks Creek Township.—Constable, Charles R. Todd, Populist. Justices of the Peace, James A. Nowell, Edward E. Paschal, James J. Honeycutt, Populists.

Middle Creek Township.—Constable, W. E. Sexton, Populist; Justices of the Peace, O. H. Stevenson, S. Robt. Adams, E. B. Gemten, Populists.

Neuse River Township.—Constable, Joseph V. Norwood, Republican; Justices of the Peace, John W. Reddish, Daniel Revby, Paschal Reddish, Republican.

New Light Township.—Constable, Vance L. Estes, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, Judson H. Keith, Alexander L. Lyman, Laban Woodlief, Democrats.

Oak Grove Township.—Constable, Joseph T. Cozart. Democrat; Justices of the Peace, James T. Nichols, James H. Lyman, Democrats; Magnass S. Chandler, Populist.

Panther Branch Township.—Constable, Nathan T. Myatt, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, William S. Turner, James Adams, David Adams, Democrats.

Saint Mary's Township.—Constable, John W. Hunnicutt, Populist; Justices of the Peace, Gabriel O. Barbee, J. J. Bagwell, W. J. Beasley, Populists.

Saint Matthews' Township.—Constable, Daniel Kelly, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, John. G. Dunn, Robt. S. Perry, James A. Temple, Republicans.

Swift Creek Township.—Constable, Rufus L. Powell, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, Columbus E. Goodwin, Populist; Bowly D. Pleasants, James Woodward, Republicans.

Wake Forest Township.—Constable, J. M. Diza, Populist; Justices of the Peace, David D. Gill, G. Adolphus Raines, James A. Wiggins, Populists.

White Oak Township.—Constable, William J. Sears, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, Agustus Herndon, Charles E. Bevers, Albert Upchurch, Populists,

Raleigh Township.—Constable, John R. Upchurch, Democrat; Justices of the Peace, William D. Terry, Democrat; Luther N. White, Republican; William E. Foster, Lawrence A. Fort, W. Plummer Batchelor, William R. Macy, William H. Dodd, Democrats; Alfred L. Chamberlin, Republican; Thomas Badger, John L. Riddle, Democrats: Robt. C. Rivers, Populist; W. Walker Parrish, Democrat; Charles E. King, Populist.

Sheriff-Elect Jones Arranges His Bond.

Mr. H. T. Jones, sheriff-elect of Wake county, has arranged his bond with the Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore, Md. The sheriff's bond is $100,000.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best,

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

PEOPLES PARTY PATRIOTISM

AND DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT WON THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF ALL.

The Peoples Party Has Come Out of The Campaign With Good Results—A Gain in Congressmen—Elected Governors in Five States—The Party Will Proceed to Fusion and Organization Vigorously—Bright Prospects For 1900.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In the peculiar and marvelous campaign just closed the Republicans won by a margin so narrow that it must be extremely uncomfortable to them, in view of the tremendous efforts and immense amount of money put forward. It is interesting to note that twenty-five thousand more votes given to Bryan, and properly distributed in certain States would have made him President of the United States. It is clear that the cause for which he stands will gain ground steadily every day. Therefore, the people have nothing to do but to press forward in their righteous cause and victory will surely reward their efforts in 1900.

Chairman Butler says that the Peoples Party has come out of this campaign in better shape than any other party in the contest. He points to the fact that thousands upon thousands of so-called Democrats of the regularity stripe have voted for Bryan, or claimed to support him, yet, who are evidently glad of his defeat. These goldbugs and monopolists in disguise will, of course, at once go to work and try to capture the machinery of the party. If they fail they will go to the Republican party in the next contest. If they succeed, a very large element of the real silver men in the Democratic party will surely join the Peoples Party. Besides, McKinley's barely won election could not have been secured, in spite of the tremendous efforts and money put forward by the Republican party, had the patriotic rank and file of the Republican party who are opposed to monopolies and trusts, and who are in favor of the free coinage of silver, not made up their minds to stay just one more time in the old party to which they have long belonged, and which they loved because the name of Lincoln is connected with its birth. This class of Republicans will revolt against McKinley before 1900, as the patriotic rank and file of the Democratic party have revolted against and repudiated Clevelandism. These men will naturally come to the Peoples Party, and thousands of them would have done so in this campaign had the fight against the gold standard been made under the Peoples Party banner. It is very hard for a Republican, however strongly he may oppose the policy of the Republican party to fight under the Democratic banner, however much he may favor what it claims to stand for. The hope of the country in the future is in the patriotic rank and file of the Republican party. It is as certain as anything can be in politics that these men will line up solidly with the Peoples Party in 1900.

The Peoples party in this past campaign has risen to a height of patriotism and devotion to the cause of good government which has won for it the admiration, respect, and confidence of all good citizens. It has not only acted in a patriotic manner, but it has shown the very shrewdest kind of political management, because the future of the party depends upon how many accessions it can bring to its ranks. If it had not taken the patriotic stand in this campaign that it did, it is clear that it could never have gained recruits from either the Democratic or Republican party, but now it stands in a commanding and enviable position. Besides, it has accomplished no little in the shape of practical results in the present campaign. It has elected over twenty Congressmen, five Governors, and has partial control of the State government in a number of other States. In addition to this, it would have had the balance of power in the electoral college in the event of Bryan's election. Chairman Butler says that the party will proceed to push its organization vigorously and will keep up a constant and increasing campaign for the next four years. He says that headquarters will be kept open in Washington, and that the National Committee and State Committees will keep in close touch, and face the plans of Mark Hanna and the gold men at every turn. He says the Peoples Party will lead the fight in 1900 against the gold combine and the monopolists. In an interview yesterday he pointed out how the Populists would manage to eliminate the tariff as an issue before the next campaign. He said that a number of States like Iowa were carried by the Republicans this time not on the money question but on the tariff issue, and that with this question eliminated as a party issue that the gold combine and monopolists can be easily beaten in a square fight before the people on these issues.

Be Sure You are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitutute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsapilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Bryan's Kansas Plurality 12,832.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 12.—The plurality for Bryan in Kansas is 12,832. The plurality for Leedy (Pop.), for Governor, is 7,102. It is estimated that 7,000 Republicans voted for Bryan on the free silver issue.

To Contest Crews' Seat.

OXFORD, N. C., Nov. 13.—A. J. Field, Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, gave notice through his attorney to-day to Wm. H. Crews, colored, that he would contest the latter's seat in the next General Assembly.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CORRECTED.

Capt. Faison Wrote Correcting a Statement in That Paper About Judge Russell.

During the last campaign Capt. E. L. Faison who knew Judge Russell during the war, and who was with him at the time of his difficulty with another officer in Wilmington during the war, wrote a letter to the News and Observer correcting some statements in that paper. But the News and Observer did not publish the letter. THE CAUCASIAN publishes it now. It is as follows:

ELLIOTT, N. C., Nov. 4, 1896.

W. E. Christian, Ed. of News and Observer:

You give in a recent issue of your paper a "sketch of D. L. Russell from Army Days till Now."

Just one or two words about his army days.

Russell was not a Lieutenant in Capt. Taylor's Company. Russell organized his company at his own expense, but being very young gave the captaincy to Dr. Potter. Potter resigned very soon and Russell took charge of the company. He was a good officer, a capital soldier till the disturbance with Capt. Swann. Now a word or two about that disturbance and I am done.

There was a call for the conscripts of Brunswick Company, Swann was present at the meeting as was Russell. Swann wanted the men to go to Virginia. Most of them being men with families Russell told them to join his company, stationed at Fort Caswell, and they would be able to see their families now and then. Russell's father was also present and said to be a Union man. Capt. Swann sent a report to the Governor and an insulting letter reflecting on Mr. Russell's (Sr.) patriotism &c. Russell went to Wilmington, waited on the streets for several hours to see Swann; not finding him we went to his office. Swann was at his desk with his *face* to Russell. Russell struck him a few blows on the head and shoulders. Immediately Dr. Swann and clerks all began an attack on Russell and myself. Russell drew his pistol, I threw up the muzzle the ball going into the joist. I pushed Russell out of the doors (he was a youngster then) and put my back against it while I spoke to the Swanns. We were arrested immediately, Russell was court-martialed, and reduced the to ranks. This splendid Confederate soldier who had not agreed to his father's main sentiments, so I have heard, became by persecution a relentless political enemy. Some one has said something of Russell's elephantine proportions, also like an elephant he *never* forgets an enemy or a friend.

I am a Democrat, never voted any other ticket in my life but "*justicia fiat.*

Yours respectfully,
E. L. FAISON.

POPULISTS AND THE TARIFF.

Butler Thinks Neither They Nor the Silverites Will Oppose a Bill for Revenue Only.

N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON Nov. 11.—The World on Tuesday showed how the crafty Populists took the meat and left the bare bone to the Democrats, their partners in fusion. The Populists gave thirty-eight useless electors and got the Governors and the State and local officers in half a dozen Western States, beside Senators and Congressmen from States that were heretofore Democratic.

Now Senator Butler declares that the Democratic party is used up and that the Populists will in the future be the opponents of the Republicans. He says:

"The Democratic party is bigger today than it will be at the opening of the next campaign. The Peoples Party will grow bigger as each day passes. The real silver men in both parties will come to us, and therefore I say that the Peoples Party will gain accessions from silver Republicans and Democrats until it will contain a majority of the voters of the United States."

Senator Butler said he did not think the Populist and independent silver Senators would oppose tariff legislation for revenue only. The Populist representatives would not be particular about which articles the duty is placed on, provided it is on such articles as are consumed by the rich and on raw materials which are now on the free list. They will favor an income tax, and if the silver men get control of Congress they will probably submit to the State legislatures a proposition which will make an income tax law constitutional in spite of the decision of the court which they claim nullified the constitution.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Populists Delighted With The Work Accomplished There.

Washington Star.]

The Populists hereabouts and throughout the country are delighted, it is said, with the way they worked things in North Carolina, and they point to affairs there to show the astuteness of their leader, Senator Butler.

The Populists have only about one-third of the votes in the tar heel State; notwithstanding this, they forced both the Democrats and Republicans to their knees. They gave the State to Bryan by their votes, thus defeating the hopes of the Republicans. They defeated the hopes of the Democrats by defeating their whole State ticket. In doing this, however, they got about half of the State officers, though the Republicans got the Governor which the Populist say they were entitled to. But they will probably offset this with the Senatorship.

With less than a third of the total vote of the State, they secured the election of five out of nine Congressmen, bringing this about by inducing the Republicans to endorse their nominees for Congress. The Republicans got three Congressmen and the Democrats one. While all this was being arranged for, necessitating movements of the brightest kind, the Populists managed to arrange to secure nearly a third of the members of the Legislature and their proportion of county officers. With their membership in the Legislature they will be able to hold the balance of power there. They will, it is claimed, either get a United States Senator to succeed Senator Pritchard or they will elect whoever they prefer. In addition they got five out of the eleven Electors of the State for their national ticket in the electoral college. If every other State with the same vote had gotten this much, the result would be astonishing in proportions.

Georgia's New Senator.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—Alexander Stevens Clay, of Cobb county, chairman of the State executive committee, and ex-president of the State Senate, was nominated for United States Senate, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed John B. Gordon by the Democratic legislative caucus this afternoon.

The nomination was made on the 31st ballot at 3:35 p. m. The vote was: Clay, 95; Howell, 40: Lewis, 18; Norwood, 5; Walsh, 3; Garrard, 3.

Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—China Grove, Rowan county, N. C., will be granted free delivery in accordance with the experiments now being made by the postoffice department for the establishment of such service for the rural districts.

"NOW WILLING TO LIVE."

The Well Known New York Merchant, David Hirsch, Finds Health in Paine's Celery Compound.

With the return of cool weather hosts of men and women who relied on their summer vacation to make them strong and well came home still tired, with poor appetites and depressed by the thought of the months of hard work ahead.

Their overwrought nerves and bodies to-day demand something more than a mere rest. Their blood needs to be swept of its impurities and the entire nervous organization reinforced and built up by a genuine invigorator before good appetite will wait on digestion and health on both.

The bracing weather of November, with debilitating summer past, and the severity of winter not yet arrived, is the very best time for recruiting the strength and getting rid of disease. Contrast the healthy, well nourished appearance of persons who have taken Paine's celery compound with their former bloodless, nerveless, drowsy condition! Men and women getting along in years find a remarkable increase in vigor and a brighter, more cheerful state of mind from the use of this great remedy.

Don't mope along and submit to indigestion, liver disorder, continual headaches or rheumatism. Paine's celery compound will make you strong and keep you so. Its nourishing, health-making virtues have been so carefully considered, and so exactly fitted to the needs of the tired, exhausted body, that its work does not have to be done after it. It cures heart palpitation and heart weakness, feeds the nervous organism so sleep becomes natural and refreshing, promotes an increased appetite, and furnishes the nervous force to enable the body to convert the food into solid flesh and blood.

Of all the means that medical skill has ever discovered for recruiting the exhausted energy of the worn out system, Paine's celery compound is far in advance. The pallid face, the pinched features, the growing thinness and the nerveless movements that tell the story of badly impoverished nerves and brain—all these warnings and foreboddings of approaching disease disappear with the profound nourishing that Paine's celery compound always provides throughout the body, even to the minutest nerve filaments and blood capillaries.

David Hirsch, the well-known Broadway merchant, New York city, writes as follows to Wells, Richardson & Co.:

"I am advocating Paine's celery compound among my friends, because it has done me so much good in a very short space of time. I have been suffering for years from indigestion and all its consequent ills, sleeplessness included. I had lost about 30 pounds in weight, and was getting weaker and more nervous every day. I was unable to stand exertion of any kind, and I used conveyances for every short distance.

"After taking two bottles of Paine's celery compound I feel in every respect better, stronger, more cheerful and willing to live. I will certainly never forget the effects of Paine's celery compound upon my system, and I wish to state that I am now past 68 years of age. I have traveled most all over the world, and now I feel I can keep on doing it and also enjoy it."

Paine's celery compound has done as much for thousands of others.

REPUBLICAN CANDOR ABOUT TRUSTS.

Defense of Them Will Simplify Issues in the Next Campaign.

From the New York Journal]

One good result of the election of Maj. McKinley is an increase in candor in some directions. A number of Republican contemporaries, following pulpit example, frankly defend the trusts, holding that they are the inevitable product of our civilization; that by concentrating capital they save waste and regulate production. There is nothing so beneficial as frankness. Buncombe is immeasurably harder to meet.

This Republican view of trusts should meet with the concurrence of every Socialist. The trust is the most efficient foe of competition that has yet been evolved. We have no more devoted believers in individualism than the trusts. The keen gentlemen who compose them place no limit upon their right as individuals to crush everybody who presumes to compete with them regardless of what rainbow chasers and other crack-brained persons may say about the interests of the public. It is the necessary law of concentration that as the trusts grow richer they must become fewer and stronger. These co-operative societies of capital, if left unrestrained, will be the industrial units, and competition among themselves will replace competition among individuals. Ultimately progress of this kind will culminate in the monopoly of the country's productive activities by a few gigantic trusts. Nothing need be told the American people about what the political power of such combinations would be.

The question would arise: "Shall these half dozen trusts own the government, or shall the government own the trusts?" It has already been demonstrated in practice that now, while we have trusts by the hundred, they are potent enough to defy regulation by law. Should the people as an alternative to living as slaves of the trusts determine to become their masters by substituting government for private ownership, the determination would mean Socialism.

Extremes meet. The natural fruit of the unrestricted individualism which has bred the trusts is collectivism. It is a cheerful prospect, surely.

The Railway Commission, through its chairman, Maj. J. W. Wilson, has forwarded the sixth annual report of the commission to Governor Carr. The report shows that the mileage increase on North Carolina railways is as follows: Caldwell and Northern, 10.6; Henderson and Oxford, 10.26; Aberdeen and West End, 7.25. This includes the increase up to June 30th; since then the Aberdeen and West End has completed its line to Troy. The increase in mileage is something over 37 miles. The total mileage of railways in the State, as shown by the report, is 44,38. The valuation of this property is $26,576,096. This is an increase in the tax valuation since the establishment of the commission of $14,254,392. One-tenth of the entire State's taxes is paid by the railways.

Kentucky's Official Vote.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—The official counting of the vote shows that Cash, the first elector on the ticket for McKinley and Hobart, has 218,054; Smith, the highest of the Bryan and Sewall electors, has 217,796. Smith defeats the lowest McKinley elector. McKinley's plurality 258, taking the two highest votes.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

[Continued From First Page.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The morning session of the Convention opened Saturday at 10 o'clock, President Marsh presiding. The question as to the time of the next Convention was called up and discussed. The present time of meeting is in November, but the Convention here has changed it back to the old time, being the first Thursday night after the first Sunday in December. The next Convention of the North Carolina Baptists will be held at Oxford. Dr. A. C. Baron, of Charlotte, will preach the annual sermon.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Dr. Hufham offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The prison system of the State classes all convicts together, making no discrimination between young and old criminals; hardened offenders and such as have just entered on a career of crime, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That patriotism, humanity and justice require that there should be discrimination and classification in all these things.

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this body a reformatory for youthful criminals should be established at an early day." The resolution was adopted.

OPPOSED TO STATE AID.

Rev. L. Johnson, of Greensboro, read the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The State aid to higher education by taxation is wrong against the whole people, who cannot receive the benefit of such opportunities; unjust to the private and the corporate and denominational institutions voluntarily supported; unwise because the people of North Carolina are now inadequately provided with public schools for their children and need every cent of their taxes that can be spared for that purpose;

"*Resolved*, therefore, That the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina re-affirm its opposition to State aid by taxation to higher education."

After this had been read Prof. J. W. Gore, of Chapel Hill, arose and signified his opposition to the resolution.

This is the thing the people have been looking for, as it is understood, in view of the fact that there are 100 Baptists in the next legislature, that what is done here by the Convention will doubtless be carried out by the General Assembly. Prof. Gore said that the Convention assembled to do the Master's work should not take up this State aid question unless there was a moral question concerned. He said: "You ought to adjourn as a Baptist assembly and then hold a meeting as citizens and then memorialize the legislature, if you will. Would you want to agitate this matter if you had no Wake Forest?"

The previous question was called, and as there was a division it called for a count. When the vote was taken it was found that the motion had carried, there being only two dissenting votes. The opposition to State aid was practically solid.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BRYAN MAJORITY IN THE STATE.

The Official Vote for Presidential Electors as Canvassed in the Office of Secretary of State—It Gives Bryan a Majority of 19,266—Increase in Vote Cast Over 1892, 49,000.

Below are the official figures from the abstract of official returns made out in the office of the Secretary of State Monday. The returns for State officers will not be opened until Thanksgiving Day.

All day an extra force of clerks was at work in the office of the Secretary of State tabulating the vote for Presidential electors. And a tedious job it was, there being five tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Gold Democratic, Prohibitionist and National Prohibitionists—with 11 electors each, making in all 55 names voted for.

COUNTIES.	BRYAN.	McKINLEY.
Alamance	2932	2214
Alexander	1119	629
Alleghany	737	606
Anson	2322	1060
Ashe	1517	1761
Beaufort	2613	2257
Bertie	1711	2135
Bladen	1665	1256
Brunswick	1279	878
Buncombe	4088	4611
Burke	1550	1385
Cabarrus	2250	1666
Caldwell	1428	967
Camden	554	588
Carteret	1308	943
Caswell	1372	1701
Catawba	3649	1004
Chatham	2892	1400
Cherokee	770	987
Chowan	791	1146
Clay	476	260
Cleveland	2964	1210
Columbus	1968	1161
Craven	1810	2923
Cumberland	2569	2390
Currituck	922	472
Dare	408	471
Davidson	3072	2375
Davie	894	1306
Duplin	2469	1147
Durham	2455	1924
Edgecombe	2082	2268
Forsyth	3778	3888
Franklin	2217	1834
Gaston	3069	1675
Gates	1086	759
Graham	363	347
Granville	2269	2175
Green	1222	1065
Guilford	3479	3455
Halifax	2256	4003
Harnett	1676	1042
Haywood	1901	1039
Henderson	1022	1459
Hertford	1240	1429
Hyde	1019	847
Iredell	2868	2003
Jackson	1145	873
Johnson	3343	1824
Jones	814	686
Lenoir	2066	1410
Lincoln	1379	1010
Macon	1140	801
Madison	1357	2580
Martin	1681	1374
McDowell	1204	1654
Mecklenburg	4714	3921
Mitchell	630	1861
Montgomery	1129	1206
Moore	2207	1948
Nash	2916	1699
New Hanover	2100	3183
Northampton	1906	2310
Onslow	1559	589
Orange	1700	1293
Pamlico	861	642
Pasquotank	1637	1519
Pender	1276	1164
Perquimans	793	1016
Person	1713	1402
Pitt	3181	2390
Polk	469	731
Randolph	2482	2743
Richmond	2172	2529
Robeson	3457	2459
Rockingham	2882	2569
Rowan	3005	1468
Rutherford	2146	1953
Sampson	2789	1271
Stanley	1425	511
Stokes	1447	2069
Surry	2019	2590
Swain	808	531
Transylvania	595	637
Tyrrell	411	491
Union	2747	1069
Vance	1465	1745
Wake	5396	4675
Warren	1213	2175
Washington	739	1289
Watauga	1063	1106
Wayne	3215	2248
Wilkes	1801	2836
Wilson	2715	1436
Yadkin	1093	1646
Yancey	1096	982
Total:		
Bryan	174,488	
McKinley	155,222	
Whole vote	329,710	
Bryan's majority	19,266	

CONGRESSMAN PEARSON MISQUOTED.

He Repudiates Certain Utterances and Opinions Attributed to Him By a Reporter.

For The Caucasian.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 16, '96.—Please allow me space to repudiate an interview published in the News and Observer, November 15th, and headed, "Pearson Makes Fun of Pops." Part of this interview is evolved from the jaded imagination of the reporter, and the rest of it depends upon his defective memory unsupported by notes.

He prints in the "ORATIA RECTA" nearly a column of alleged slurs and sneers, which have no better foundation than the mists and vapors of the disturbed fancy of one of the historians of the last legislature. With the old members of the last legislature, the authors of that notorious history, are sufficiently discredited; to the new members I would respectfully suggest that no public man is secure in having any conversation whatever with the chief writers and reporters of the News and Observer. They seem fatally prone to tell only enough truth to make that little misleading.

Yours truly,
RICHMOND PEARSON.

Thos. R. Ransom Dead.

RICH SQUARE, N. C., Nov. 14.—Thos. R. Ransom, son of Gen. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, died at his father's home near Jackson this morning about three o'clock, after an illness of eight days. He was much interested in the success of the Democratic ticket in the late election, and remained up late in the night, the third of November, taking cold which resulted in pneumonia. He will be buried at the old homestead Monday. Mr. Ransom located at Jackson nearly two years ago to practice law, and by strict attention to business and personal popularity was building up a good practice. Minister Ransom will arrive Monday.

Mr. Ransom was a most promising young man, highly cultured and popular with all. His death is a sad blow to the home circle and casts a gloom over the entire community.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

CLOSING OUT, LOW DOWN.

Having other important business which demands all of my attention, I have decided to close out my fruit tree department as fast as possible. And in order to do this at once, I will sell anything that I have in stock in that line at a bargain.

Will sell apple and peach trees at 10c each; $8.00 per 100; 50 at 100 rates. All other stock proportionately low. Satisfaction guaranteed. All who wish to secure first-class stock at rock bottom prices will do well to correspond with me at once.

J. S. WESTBROOK,
Old North State Nurseries,
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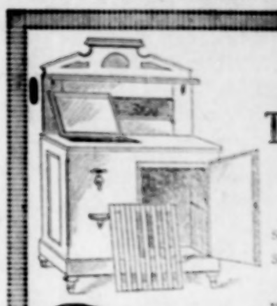
GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



Something That Nothing Will Clean

so quickly and so well, so freshly and so thoroughly as

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

This famous cleanser makes milk pans, cans and cooking utensils sweet and fresh. It is just as good for general cleaning.

Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

BLANKETS SHOULD NEVER BE WASHED EXCEPT BY A BLANKET MANUFACTURER.

If you have blankets you want cleaned, the Chatham M'f'g Co. will wash, bleach, reknap and bind them in silk ribbon for only One Dollar a pair. They will look like new blankets.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

86 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock if You Buy of Me.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C.

USEFUL BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING ART AND FANCY WORK.

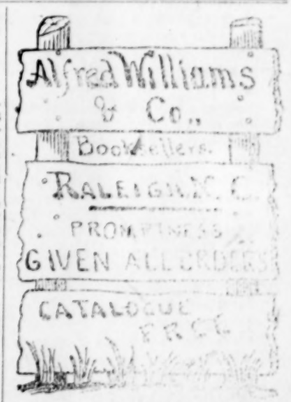
Mrs. Nella Daggett, of Boston, has recently written a book, "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," that gives practical instructions for making dollies, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin cushions, etc., etc., with illustrations. This book, together with "Successful Home Dyeing," will be sent free to any reader who forwards the attached coupon and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

COUPON NO. 304.

This entitles any reader of THE CAUCASIAN to one copy of "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," and "Successful Home Dyeing."

The above liberal offer is made to advertise the reliable Diamond Dyes, and to get their book upon home dyeing into the hands of women who want to dress well by making their old clothing look like new.

The fact that Diamond Dyes have been the standard home dyes for nearly twenty years, and that their sale increases from year to year, is proof positive that they have never had an equal.



Conference Daily

The Kinston Free Press will publish a Daily during the N. C. Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which meets in Kins on Dec. 9-14, 1896.

It will be published Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and will contain full reports of the Conference proceedings.

Mailed daily to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or silver.

Agent wanted in every town.
Liberal commission allowed.
Kinston Press,
Kinston, N. C.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL. ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness. $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

MacRae's Prescription Pharmacies,

Cor. Wilmington, Martin & Market Sts.—Phone 37.

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Raleigh, - N. C.

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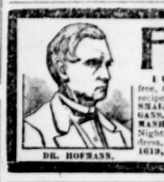

I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hofmann's recipe that will develop SMALL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, J. A. KOEHLER, Box 1619, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses, ...AND OTHER WASTING

DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once and you will thank me the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 978
Skipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq. Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

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COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.

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Bust.....in

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Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and latter's expenses for each pattern wanted.

Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

A Smart Reception Gown.

997—MYANOTIS CORSAGE.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

Heliotrope taffeta and velvet of a darker shade are the fabrics used for this charming gown, the "Myanotis" corsage and "Nahant" skirt combined. The skirt and sleeves are of silk, and the jacket-waist is of velvet. The shoulder-collar forms one deep scallop in the back. It is embroidered, but appliques of guipure or Honitan braid would be quite as effective. The edge of the collar is finished with a frill of narrow lace. The full front is of green chiffon, and folds of it are used for the girdle and stock-collar. The jacket fronts are cut in scallops, which are finished with a frill of lace, and in the centre of each is a jeweled button. The sleeves illustrate one of the popular fancies, which is a compromise between the large and the tight sleeves, retaining the fullness at the shoulders.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

866—NAHANT SKIRT.

Sizes—medium and large.

This popular model has five gores, and measures five and three-quarter yards around the bottom. The front and side-gores fit the figure trimly at the top, and the back gores, which are very narrow at the top, are laid in two box-plaits. Any of the popular silk, woolen, or cotton fabrics may be chosen for this model, and the favorite finish for the bottom is a deep facing of crinoline or haircloth, and velveteen binding.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A Pretty Combination.

1005—MYRTIE COSTUME.

Sizes for 8 and 10 years.

Dark cashmere or serge and brightly plaided wool or silk are the fabrics used for this pretty frock, which is not too dressy for school or every-day wear; yet is also quite appropriate for an afternoon frock. The guimpe effect may be either simulated or real, as preferred, the advantage of the latter being that the frock can be varied by wearing different guimpes. The skirt may be lined or finished with a deep hem and should be sewed to the waist in plaits or gathers. Light and fancy woolens or silks may be used for this model, with any preferred contrast.

A special illustration with full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

WINTER COOKERY.

Some New Recipes Which Are Timely For Cold Weather.

Sarah Hunt in Washington Times.]

Delicious sweet potato croquettes—Take cold boiled sweet potatoes, put through a fruit press or sieve, form into cakes, dip in egg and roll in cracker crumbs; fry in deep fat.

An original style of improved way to cook squashes—Cut a hubbard squash into pieces of a size suitable to serve one person, and place in kettle, skin side up. Pour over it a cup of brown sugar and enough water to partly cover. Cook slowly until the water is absorbed.

Aunt Lydia's gingerbread—Add to one well-beaten egg one cup of molasses, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful each of salt, ginger and soda, and one-half cup of boiling water. Bake in a shallow pan.

Apple cream—Core large tart apples, fill holes with sugar and bake. Into a pint of boiling milk stir half a cup of sugar and the beaten yolk of one egg; when cold, flavor with vanilla and pour over apples.

For chocolate pie—Scald one and one-half pints milk, add one-half cup sugar, the white and two yolks of eggs, one tablespoon corn starch, two dessertspoons of flour, one tablespoon grated chocolate. Flavor with vanilla.

Steamed graham bread—One cup Indian meal, one graham flour, one sour milk, one warm water and one-half cup of molasses; add one teaspoon soda and salt to taste. Steam three hours and then dry in oven.

Roast grouse—Take a brace of carefully picked and cleaned grouse. Tie a piece of raw fat bacon over the breasts, and then wrap them up in a piece of buttered paper. Roast them in front of a brisk fire for about half an hour. For the last ten minutes remove the bacon and paper. Keep them frequently basted with a little butter all the time.

Toast two neat slices of bread, place them on a wide gridiron under the birds for the last ten minutes to catch the dripping gravy. Lay these on a hot dish with the birds on them. Put heaps of fried crumbs around the dish.

Serve with gravy and bread sauce.

A scotch way of stewing oysters—This is excellent. Procure oysters of a large size and save the liquor from them. Melt half an ounce of butter in a frying pan; when it is hot lay the oysters close together, but not on one another, dust over a little pepper and salt, brown them lightly on each side; add some of the liquor, and then mix it all with the remainder.

Simmer all for about five or six minutes. Serve hot and hand around with it rolled slices of thin brown bread and butter, cut lemon and cayenne.

An easy way of bread making—This recipe for bread making is an exceedingly convenient way, and is especially adaptable to small families. Take three tablespoons flour, two tablespoons sugar and one tablespoon salt. Scald it, pour up over this one pint of boiling water; let it stand until cool and then add two and one-half hard yeast cakes (not compressed) and let it rise.

Take a dozen good-sized potatoes, boil, mash and add three quarts of hot water; put through a sieve; when cool put in the yeast made according to the above recipe and let it stand. This mixture is better to stand a day or two before using. It will keep two or three weeks in a cool place in hot weather, and any length of time in winter. When ready to make bread, take one large coffee cup of mixture to a quart of flour, and stir together without any other wetting and knead it. Let it rise and then make into loaves. Let it rise again and bake.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Some That Have Often Been of Service in Emergencies.

We often laugh at old-fashioned people who keep a regular stock of remedies, and seem able to offer a cure for almost every ill, but these same homely medicines have often done much good while waiting for a physician, or in case of an accident when to wait might have been fatal or have caused permanent injury.

The following are only a few hints whose merits are known to the writer and may be of service in any emergency:

For a cold, for hoarseness, or when pneumonia is threatened, take equal parts of dried hops, pennyroyal and sage, place in a kettle and pour about a quart of boiling water upon them; let these boil for a few minutes, then stop up the spout and place a cloth about the lid, opening in such a way that it can be brought up over the patient's face; let the fumes be inhaled as hot as possible. When not using it, it should gently simmer in the same room, and will make the atmosphere moist and grateful to the sore lungs. At the same time the chest and soles of the feet should be rubbed with turpentine and sweet oil alternately.

For inflamed eyes take a piece of alum and wash it; stir the white of an egg until it becomes a creamy consistency, then spread between a handkerchief, after which bind it over the eyes.

For a burn take one part fresh lard and two parts baking soda, mix together and spread upon pieces of white or cream tissue paper, lay these nicely upon affected part, and bind on with muslin strips. While waiting for the lard and soda the burn should be bathed with witch hazel.

For earache or toothache put a large cup of salt into a skillet, and heat it until very hot, stirring all the time. Put it into a cloth and tie with a string into a loose bunch. Hold this as hot as can be borne over the ear or cheek. If covered with a thick piece of flannel the heat will be retained longer.

For a bruise or sprain, bathe with hot water and afterwards bind on a cloth saturated with witch hazel.

These remedies are so simple and harmless in their nature that they can be used by anyone, and are sure to help, if they do not cure.—Workman.

FARM NOTES.

For the poultrymen who wishes to make a specialty of eggs or of dressed fowls for the market, breeds especially adapted for either of these purposes are better than crosses. The rule holds as true as with special dairy breeds of cattle, and special breeds for the race or the team among horses.

An angry agency in preventing disease, sunlight is powerful. There is no disinfectant that surpasses it for cheapness and effectiveness. The sun has disinfected the earth for ages, as well as afforded light and heat.

Benefits of Farmers' Institutes.

When properly conducted farmers' institutes are unequaled as a means of bringing together on a common footing the scientific and the practical workers for the promotion of agriculture and for comparing scientific conclusions with practical methods of farm management. It excels all others in providing sources from which practical, useful knowledge can be drawn. It is at these institutions that the working farmer meets the working scientist. They here meet on the level, and when the labor of the session is over they part on the square. Each has been benefitted. On the part of the farmer, both pride and respect for what must ever be the leading occupation of mankind has been stimulated. So far as the scientist is concerned, it has brought him into closer touch with the sons of the soil. The Farmer's Friend very sensibly remarks that it is at these institutes that every topic that concerns the profit of the farm, the enhancement of the comforts and attractions of the home are intelligently considered and ably discussed. Institute work energizes and focalizes thought, which is the keynote of all substantial progress. It awakens the disposition to excel; to think; to inquire into new methods and to see in what real prosperity consists.

Keep up the Farm Stock.

Few Southern farmers give enough attention to the cost of keeping up the farm work stock. No economy is practiced in the feeding. The mules are frequently all fed together. The food is wasted, some of the mules don't get enough feed, others get too much or more than is necessary, and many die from colic and other digestive disorders as a result. Moreover, by using better implements and keeping those on the farm always at work, the number of work animals might be reduced very materially. During the fall and winter the mules do nothing, whereas in many cases they ought to be ploughing and preparing the land for next year's crop, thereby earning their food instead of doing nothing. The cost of keeping the work stock, says the Southern Farm Gazette, is no small item of expense on the farm, and ought to receive more attention in these times of agricultural depression.

Literary Notes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The Christmas Number of Harper's will contain part third of "The Martian," with six illustrations from the author's drawings. An entertaining article on "President Kruger" will be contributed by Poultney Bigelow, and Dr. William Jacques will describe the process of obtaining electricity direct from coal. W. D. Howells will give personal recollections of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table in the article entitled "Oliver Wendell Holmes." Two well-illustrated papers will be those entitled "Wild Ducks and Tame Decoys," by Hamblen Sears, and "How the Law got into the Chaparral," by Frederic Remington. In "A Middle English Nativity" John Corbin will describe miracle-plays performed by strolling actors, in which the English drama had its beginning. There will be six short stories, a "Christmas Carol," etc. The Number will be bound in an ornamental cover especially designed in colors by Howard Pyle.

Harper's Bazar to be published November 21st will be a Thanksgiving issue. It will contain stories by Mrs. Spofford (Mrs. Craig) and Alice Brown; "The Thanksgiving Dinner," by Virginia Van deWater; and "Homeward Bound," by Theron Brown. A number of beautiful illustrations from the Horse Show may be expected, with a descriptive article [illegible] playing the part Fashion plays, and telling about the elegant toilettes displayed at this annual New York fete. There will also be an anticipation of the holiday season in a paper on "Simple Christmas Gifts."

The Vance monument fund is now $1,900. The legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for a monument to the greatest man, not even excepting Nathaniel Macon, that the State has produced. The last two legislatures have appropriated $10,000 each to the Confederate monument, which is now the pride of the State. Having taken a step in the direction of commemorating the virtues of those who have won eminence in the service of the State, no backward step should be taken.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, strong and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 865, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

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HONESTY — DR. HATHAWAY & CO. 21½ So. Broad St. ATLANTA, GA. — SKILL.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after cost of [illegible] Sent of such shipments have been [illegible] Conducted.

We call especial attention to the [illegible] abilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. All may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the property of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

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